

After such an introduction, MIRONOV introduced me to the activities of the department in terms of the work of the conspirators.

The work of the Special Branch is a vivid example of failures on all lines. GAI, at the direction of Yagoda, cultivates a type-operational worker who is not engaged in Chekist production. GAY does not carry out any work on the whites, on the white and tsarist officers, on the suppression of insurgent formations in the countryside.

"Pay special attention," said MIRONOV, to the persistently spreading assertions that the Russian Society of the Military Union (ROVS) today does not pose any danger, that its head, General MILLER, is an old man who has lost his mind.

All this supposedly dooms the ROVS apparatus and its personnel to inactivity and natural dying. Further assertions spread that the entire white movement has outlived its usefulness and is only a lifeless corpse.

The authors of all these provisions are YAGODA and GAI, who deliberately exaggerate them among the operational staff, clogging their brains and paralyzing their activity in the fight against enemies.

"Such rubbish," said MIRONOV, "filling the brains of operatives, serves the direct goals of the conspiracy a thousand times more than anything else."

Then MIRONOV told me that GAY had brought the apparatus of the Special Department, in that part of it that serves the Red Army, into a state of paralysis, while pursuing the goal of ensuring impunity for the activities of the conspirators in the Red Army.

He told me about the existence of a conspiracy in the Red Army, led by TUKHACHEVSKY, that the conspirators in the army were preparing an uprising against the Soviet regime.

The results of the work of the Special Department for Counterintelligence are absolutely insignificant, especially against the intelligence services of the countries most aggressively disposed towards the Soviet Union, namely, against the German and Japanese intelligence services.

During this conversation, I was not yet aware of those internal springs that explained this inaction of the GAI in the fight against foreign intelligence services. Subsequently, I learned from GAI that he was an agent of German intelligence, and this immediately explained everything.

MIRONOV introduced me to the conspiratorial activity along the lines of MOLCHANOV.

Yagoda, Agranov, Molchanov knew about the existence of the main and parallel centers of the Trotskyists, the Zinovievites.

MOLCHANOV, and before him AGRANOV, who was MOLCHANOV's predecessor as head of the Secret Political Department of the NKVD of the USSR, diligently hid the signals about the counter-revolutionary activities of Y. PYATAKOV, I.N. SMIRNOV, G.Ya. Trotskyist underground.

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These signals indicated that, beginning in 1932, the Trotskyists sharply increased their activity, entered into a bloc with the Zinovievites and the Rights, forming a homogeneous underground of enemies of Soviet power.

Separately, MIRONOV spoke about the terrorist group RYUTINA.

The RYUTIN group formed an inseparable part of the right-wing underground of BUKHARIN and RYKOV and reflected in its program documents the unwillingness of the loners who had grouped around RYUTIN and RYKOV. Thus, the program confiscated from the Ryutin group was the program of the entire right-wing conspiracy in the country.

With the aim of saving BUKHARIN, RYKOV and protecting the entire underground of the Rights from destruction, YAGODA, AGRANOV, and MOLCHANOV reduced the so-called RYUTIN group to a local group that allegedly had nothing in common either with the Right underground as a whole, or with BUKHARIN and R'ikov.

About his counter-revolutionary work in the Economic Department of the NKVD of the USSR, MIRONOV told me that he set himself the task of creating paralysis in the operational work of the department.

Indeed, there were very few cases at that time, the apparatus was moving at idle.

At that time, due to being overloaded with interrogations, I knew little about how the work in the Economic Department was going on in general. But MIRONOV's words showed me in a bright light the state of affairs in the Economics Department.

In his subversive work, MIRONOV paid the main attention to the military industry and mechanical engineering. He told me that a lot of data was being accumulated about the counter-revolutionary work of the directors of Moscow military factories, the right-wing MARYAMOV, and others, and that he shelved these data.

Further, he reported on the subversive activities of the head of the Main Tractor Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry, DYBETS, declaring that he was taking measures to protect him and those associated with him from exposure.

In conclusion of this conversation, MIRONOV suggested that I join in subversive work in the Economics Department and along the line of investigation into the affairs of the Zinovievists and Trotskyists, which I personally conducted. I accepted this offer.

Concretizing his idea of carrying out subversive work, MIRONOV recommended to me as a method:

a) to shelve data on the counter-revolutionary activities of the largest rightists;

b) when carrying out an investigation, to castrate him, not allowing the blows of repression to fall on the most vital centers of the Rights.

MIRONOV said that I had nothing to explain to what extent the nature and extent of the investigation depend on who exactly is conducting the investigation. The fate of the investigation is in the hands of the investigator. All the new facts discovered in the activities of the Trotskyites and Zinovievists, whose cases have already been examined, are the result of the fact that the conspirators are investigating their cases. I accepted these instructions of MIRONOV for execution.

In my practical work in the economics department, I carried out the following during 1935:

1. We had enough undercover data about the subversive activities of the right-wing YAGLOMA and those associated with him (there was a whole group here).

YAGLOM was the head of Glavstroyprom of the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry. I mothballed his case, preventing its implementation in the investigation.

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2. We had comprehensive undercover data on the counter-revolutionary activities of BRODOV, the head of Glavazot of the People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry of the USSR. BRODOV carried on organized work, seeking the collapse of the nitrogen industry. He acted not alone, but with a whole group. I mothballed this case, excelling at the same time in forgeries and not allowing it to be realized through arrests.

3. Approximately, in the same state were the data on the counter-revolutionary activities of the head of the Glavrezina of the People's Commissariat of Industry BITKERA.

The material was entirely in the hands of CHERTOK, a conspirator, at that time the head of a department in the Economics Department. I suggested to him not to let the material move, which he did.

There were quite a few such cases concerning the counter-revolutionary activity of the right in the economy, which I subjected to conservation. Due to the prescription of time, I cannot remember them.

During 1936, I completely broke away from the work of the Economic Department, as I received an order to completely transfer to the investigation into the affairs of the Trotskyists, the Zinovievites, which I had to conduct personally. As a result, I carried out counter-revolutionary work in the course of the investigation into the cases of the Trotskyists and Zinovievites.

I remember the following things:

1. ***The case of Tatyana KAMENEVA***. She was the wife of L.E. KAMENEVA. There was evidence that Tatyana KAMENEVA, on instructions from L.B. KAMENEVA went to the French ambassador in Moscow, ALFAN, with a proposal to meet with L.B. KAMENEV for counter-revolutionary negotiations on the assistance of the French government to the Trotskyists of the underground in the USSR.

CHERTOK and I, interrogating Tatyana KAMENEVA, "left" this

blame, giving her the opportunity not to show about this fact during the investigation.

2. The case of the famous Trotskyist G.Ya. SOKOLNIKOV. In the course of the SOKOLNIKOV case, there was evidence that he created a counter-revolutionary organization in the Narkomles system, where he was deputy People's Commissar, with instructions to carry out subversive work in the timber industry. I deliberately "evaded" asking SOKOLNIKOV this question. Hiding in this way from exposure of his accomplices.

3. Case of BIK-BEK. I led the case of the Trotskyist BYK-BEK. He is the father of G.Ya. SOKOLNIKOV's wife. He is a doctor.

There was evidence that BYK-BEK was associated with a counter-revolutionary right-wing group in the People's Commissariat of Health.

I deliberately did not interrogate BUCK-BEK on this issue, which gave him the opportunity to hide her from exposure.

4. The case of REINGOLD REINGOLD was a deputy of the People's Commissariat of the USSR. There was some evidence that REINGOLD had created a group of right-wingers in the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, with which he carried out subversive work.

I deliberately did not find out these persons from him, and the indicated group eluded exposure.

5. The ELINA case. ELIN was the secretary of the Dzerzhinsky City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Gorky Region. In the course of the investigation of his case, I shelved data on Yelin's counter-revolutionary ties with a group of right-wing historians who worked in one of the institutes, which led to their non-disclosure.

6. ARKUS case. ARKUS was the Deputy Chairman of the State Bank of the USSR. At the disposal of the investigation there was evidence that ARKUS created a counter-revolutionary group in the system of the state bank, through which it carried out subversive work.

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I deliberately evaded asking ARKUS about the indicated persons and prevented them from being exposed.

On the facts presented, it is easy to see how the fate of the investigation really depends on who exactly produces it.

About my connections with GAI, the former head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR

I had two conversations about his counter-revolutionary work, more precisely about his connections with the Germans and about the conspirators connected with him in the NKVD.

In the middle of 1935, MIRONOV reminded me, I don't remember now what the connection was, about GAI's trip to Germany in 1932.

Indeed, at that time GUY traveled to Berlin.

I remembered that GAI was extremely happy about this circumstance and then very upset when, due to the serious illness of his wife, GAI's relatives

urgently called him from Germany to the USSR.

The trip was connected with an agreement between the government of the USSR and the German government on admission to military factories in Germany and on studying in German military educational institutions of a group of Soviet military men.

My conversation with GAI on the question of his trip to Germany took place at the end of 1935 on one of the days before the weekend, when GAI remained in charge of the NKVD duty officer of the USSR; we were just the two of us.

GUY admired German technology, German military factories, German educational institutions. He drew parallels with Soviet reality and came to sharply negative conclusions for the USSR.

Guy said that the German economy easily got out of the general crisis and explained this by the power of German technology, the culture of the German people and the existing order in the country. That is, the capitalist order.

Later GAI, in an intimate conversation, first with allusions, and then in a direct form, said that while in Berlin, he had established contacts with the Germans.

At the same time, he was attracted by a woman from the White emigrants, with whom he became friends during his stay in Berlin.

She connected him with a Reichswehr officer representing German military intelligence.

The Germans just bought GAI for money.

Guy reported that the Germans recruited not only him alone, but also a number of workers of the Red Army who were on this business trip. He did not name names.

GAI said that in the NKVD station in Berlin, "the Germans are the masters." I understood him in such a way that there are large German agents in the residency.

I do not remember now who was the NKVD resident in Berlin at that time.

Guy received an assignment from the Germans to paralyze the counterintelligence work of the Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR against the activities of German intelligence on the territory of the USSR, which he did.

GAI directed the blows of repression away from the large centers of German espionage and insurrection.

He had a direct task to ensure the possibility of vigorous activity for the German agents, transferred to the USSR under the guise of political emigrants, defectors, foreign specialists.

"I conscientiously carry out these plans of the Germans," said GUY.

"From what happened to me in Berlin," GAI continued, "I kept nothing from Yagoda, who laughed at me, saying that the Germans very cleverly brought a woman recruiter to me."

The conversation with GAIM put all the dots over the "i", leaving no doubt about the reasons for the failures in the work of the Special Department and its bodies.

Somewhat later, I had a second conversation with GAI, already in his office.

I came to him in connection with one operational case, in the development of which there was a so-called competition between the Special Department and the Economic Department. I asked GAI to "mind one's own business" and, if I'm not mistaken, complained about some, in my opinion, "disorganizing actions of GENDIN" of his assistant.

GAY said:

"You needlessly find fault with GENDIN, he is "his" person.

Immediately GAI told me that he was a participant in the conspiracy and was directly involved in conspiratorial activity by GAI himself.

GENDIN, according to him, maintained close counter-revolutionary and friendly ties with Sosnovsky, the Polish intelligence officer. GUY said that SOSNOWSKY had drawn Gendin into work for the benefit of the Poles. Briefly, he gave me data on the counter-revolutionary work of Gendin.

GENDIN replaced SOSNOVSKII as the head of all work against the Poles and conducted it in the apparatus of the special department of the NKVD of the USSR for a number of years.

"In official language," said GAY, "it can be said that almost all the failures in the work against the Poles in recent years are at the same time the failures of GENDIN himself."

"In this matter it is difficult to separate me, SOSNOVSKY, from GENDIN."

All Polish agents in Moscow were doubles who worked in favor of the Poles against the USSR.

GENDIN, together with SOSNOWSKII, shelved the signals about the activity of the "Polish Organization of the Army" (POV), about sending their emissaries to the USSR, about the counter-revolutionary activities of Polish defectors in their places of settlement.

Before working in the central apparatus of the NKVD of the USSR, GENDIN was the head of the KRO of Belarus either under PILLYAR or under OLSK.

His predecessor in this post, from whom he took over cases, was SOSNOVSKII, who by that time had carried out significant subversive work in the KRO of Belarus on assignments from the Poles.

GENDIN continued the activity of SOSNOWSKII, widely conspiring large centers of Polish work on the territory of Byelorussia.

GENDIN is an active agent of Polish intelligence. I talked with GAY

about PASSOV, whom I met on business.

GAI said that he immediately drew attention to PASSOV as a person who showed certain signs of growth, having been a Chekist since 1927.

"He is my active person," GAI said, explaining that the conspiracy he attracted it himself.

Guy kept PASSOV at work on the white movement, on the ROVS.

On the instructions of GAYA, PASSOV, instead of live practical work on whites, on officers, to identify sendings by the ROVS of his agents to the USSR, he deliberately engaged in the so-called legend, which created an outward appearance of anti-white work in order to hide the real bases

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work of whites on the territory of the country, and there were too many signals about this exactly.

PASSOV, together with GAIM, widely asserted that the ROVS was in their pocket, since in its composition, in Paris, there is a valuable agent that makes it possible to know all the encroachments of the White headquarters against the USSR. (Compare with the position on this issue of BERMAN B.D., NIKOLAEV N.G., YAGODA, LEPLEVSKY - see below).

This was a deliberate lie, intended to deceive the personnel of the apparatus of the Special Departments and paralyze their activity in working against the whites.

All of PASSOV's "activities" consisted of blatant inaction in matters of work on the officers of the tsarist and white times, in opening up the centers of insurrectionary work in the countryside. PASSOV was very friendly with SOS NOVSKY and GENDIN.

The facts of their joint counter-revolutionary activities are unknown to me, but I am sure that they carried out joint counter-revolutionary work.

PASSOV knew that I was a conspirator. He knew this, as I understand from the words of GAI.

In July 1937, when I was in Moscow, I met PASSOV. I told him something like this: "Greetings to you from Mark Isaevich (this is the name and patronymic of GAI), GAI had already been arrested at that time.

PASSOV was terribly embarrassed. Then I continued: "It's great that your navel is trembling." With this rude phrase, I hinted at the fact that PASSOV should have been in fright all the time, fearing that GAI had betrayed him. PASSOV answered in bewilderment that even now (mid-1937) he was in the same state of fright, because he admits that GAI could name him.

YAGODA repeatedly summoned PASSOV personally, although at that time he was only the head of a department of the Special Department. Yagoda, on the other hand, usually did not call the heads of departments to himself, as a result of which such challenges by PASSOV in Yagoda's practice seemed directly conspicuous.

an exception and for me personally a confirmation that PASSOV is a conspirator.

There was a very high-profile order signed by YAGODA to provide GAI, on the basis of a note by PASSOV, who was supposed to teach a mass of operatives how to fight counter-revolution on the basis of experience in investigating one fact.

I can't remember when this order was issued, perhaps it was 1935.

<...>*

Then I had meetings with G.S. LYUSHKOV. and LEPLEVSKY I.M.

Meeting with BERMAN BD. I took place in the building of the NKVD of the USSR.

BERMAN put before me the question of the need to develop counter-revolutionary activities, reminding me of the words MIRONOV said to me in December 1936 (about the possibility of failure).

BERMAN drew my attention to the fact that the situation that had developed by July 1937 was fundamentally different from the situation in the first half of 1937. The fact is that the entire period from the moment N. G. Ezhov joined the NKVD of the USSR (October 1936) until July 1937 was a period when the conspirators temporarily stopped any activity, fearing the expansion of the rout that had begun. During this period, there were a large number of arrests of conspirators.

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Meanwhile, by the middle of 1937, the position of LEPLEVSKY, LYUSHKOV, MINAEV and others, as it seemed to us, had noticeably strengthened, which found expression in awarding them the Orders of Lenin.

With these considerations, BERMAN motivated the need to start stepping up our counter-revolutionary activities. Further, he expressed the following thought: "Now there is a state of confusion among those participants in the conspiracy who were not affected by the arrests, we need to deal with their unification.

I have already spoken on this issue with LYUSHKOV and LEPLEVSKY, they are of the same opinion. .

"I think," continued BERMAN, "that we all need to go deep underground, to work intensively on gaining the confidence of N. I. Ezhov.

As for our activity, I see its main direction in protecting the most secret groups of the underground from exposure. It is obvious that it is these groups that are the most dangerous for the authorities and the most effective.

I approvingly reacted to the words of BERMAN, declaring that subsequently

I will act according to this conversation.

My conversation with LYUSHKOV took place either on the same day or the next.

LYUSHKOV asked me if I had seen BERMAN and if I had a conversation with him about conspiratorial activity.

I answered in the affirmative. LYUSHKOV began to develop the same considerations as BERMAN.

LYUSHKOV told me that LEPLEVSKY, having gone to the Ukraine, was very noisy about the uprooting of BALITSKY's people. He arrested a number of senior members of the Ukrainian NKVD, accusing them of carrying out counter-revolutionary activities on the instructions of BALITSKY, and at the same time conspired a number of conspirators who were supposed to act on his instructions.

LEPLEVSKY conducted the fight against the Rights in such a way that he protected the head of the organization in every possible way from exposure.

In this case, it was about KOSIOR S.V. The latter, according to LYUSH KOVA, actually commanded the operational work of the NKVD of Ukraine.

This conversation strengthened my belief that LYUSHKOV was not only an informed person in the affairs of LEPLEVSKY, but also was his consultant on Ukrainian affairs: LYUSHKOV had worked in Ukraine for a long time and knew the personnel and situation there.

Based on LYUSHKOV, I drew attention to the role of LEPLEVSKY's secretary - INSAROV.

This INSAROV knew in detail the counter-revolutionary affairs of LEPLEVSKY and was his most trusted person.

I also saw LEPLEVSKY himself.

In the same way, like BERMAN and LYUSHKOV, he stood for the development of counter-revolutionary work, agreeing with the lines of conspiratorial activity formulated by BERMAN. At the same time, LEPLEVSKY deciphered before me his relationship with BALITSKY.

At one time I had the impression that BALITSKY and LEPLEVSKY were at war with each other and were personal enemies. LEPLEVSKY reported that all this was only an appearance and that in reality he and BALITSKY were part of the same counter-revolutionary underground headed by

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KOSIOR, who was one of the most secretive right-wingers in Ukraine.

Thus, by the second half of 1937, a leading group of NKVD conspirators was formed, consisting of B. D. Berman, G. S. Lyushkov, and I. M. Leplevsky. and DMITRIEV D.M.

A distinctive feature of the leading group was that it consisted in its majority, with the exception of LEPLEVSKY, from the so-called second generation of NKVD workers who had only recently begun to conduct independent Chekist work. It did not have the authority of those connections that the leading group headed by Yagoda had at its disposal, but at the same time it relied on the cadres of conspirators performing responsible work in the NKVD of the USSR.

We knew that by the time the group arose, a number of conspirators remained at large, about whom we had every reason to believe that they had not failed.

We all believed that, first of all, we needed to establish direct relations with him. This:

1. "FELDMAN V.D. * - Specially authorized NKVD of the USSR.
2. "DAVYDOV * - Deputy Head of the Department of the NKVD of the USSR.
3. RADZIVILOVSKY - Head of the NKVD Department.
4. "AGAS* - Deputy Head of Department.
5. MINAEV - head of the department of the NKVD of the USSR
6. "BALAYAN * - Deputy Head of the Personnel Department of the NKVD of the USSR.
7. USHAKOV - assistant to the head of the department of the NKVD of the USSR.
8. GENDIN - Deputy Head of the Department of the NKVD of the USSR.
9. DENOTKIN - assistant to the head of the department.
10. "ILYITSKY * - assistant to the head of the department.
11. PASSOV - Deputy Head of the Department of the NKVD of the USSR.

That FELDMAN V.D. and DAVYDOV A.D. are conspirators, I knew from L.G. MIRONOV, I.M. LEPLEVSKY and BERMAN BD.

LYUSHKOV, who knew them intimately, told me about the belonging of RADZIVILOVSKY and AGAS to the conspiracy. With regard to AGASA also LEPLEVSKY.

I knew about BALAYAN from the words of Guy and Berman B.D.

I was directly connected with Minaev.

Both Mironov and Minaev told me about the participation in the conspiracy of DENOTKIN and ILYITSKY.

LEPLEVSKY told me that USHAKOV the conspirator told me.

On the participation of GAY, BERMAN B.D. and from PASSOV himself (about the fact that PASSOV himself is a participant in the conspiracy).

FELDMAN V.D. is the oldest conspirator in the NKVD of the USSR, he was personally involved in counter-revolutionary work by Yagoda.

I wrote about DAVYDOV above, he was attracted to the counter-revolutionary work by L. G. Mironov.

RADZIVILOVSKY and AGAS are direct pupils involved in the conspiracy by AGRANOV.

AGRANOV all the time "pulled" RADZIVILOVSKY up the career ladder. When AGRANOV became the plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the Moscow region, he immediately made RADZIVILOVSKII, who had previously been the assistant head of the department of the SPO center and by that time showing relatively small growth data, head of the Secret Political Department of the Moscow Region, and after some time

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assistant to the head of the UNKVD, and then deputy head of the UNKVD of the Moscow Region - a position that RADZIVILOVSKY clearly did not correspond to at that time (later he undoubtedly grew up).

AGAS for a number of years was AGRANOV's most devoted personal secretary, his executor.

In a relatively short time before the exposure of AGRANOV, the latter suits AGAS as deputy head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR, that is, as deputy to the conspirator LEPLEVSKY, with whom AGAS maintains counter-revolutionary ties.

BALAYAN is a close associate of G.E. PROKOFIEV, with whom he was in close off-duty communication for a number of years, systematically visiting him at home. He is an old worker of the Economic Department. He was directly involved in the conspiracy by PROKOFIEV, the former secretary of ORDZHONIKIDZE, an active participant in the right-wing underground.

DENOTKIN - he was directly involved in counter-revolutionary work by MIRONOV. When MIRONOV was appointed to the post of the PPTU of Central Asia, he took DENOTKIN with him to Central Asia for the post of head of the department; then "pulled him into the central apparatus of the NKVD of the USSR (1936/1937)".

DENOTKIN was personally very close to MIRONOV. DENOTKIN did a great deal of subversive work in the operational work of cotton growing in Central Asia.

ILYITSKY. MIRONOV met him during his work in Central Asia, when he attracted him to counter-revolutionary work. This is his in the literal sense of the word - a faithful person. He constantly involved him in the joint conduct of delicate cases on the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, as an investigator.

About GENDIN and PASSOV and about the circumstances of their involvement in counter-revolutionary activities, I have shown above, where it was a question of GAI's trip to Berlin.

Now about USHAKOV.

USHAKOV was personally involved in counter-revolutionary work by LEPLEVSKY, who had been associated with him for many years. This is the faithful squire of LEPLEVSKY, who usually lavished praise in the brightest terms on USHAKOV.

I do not remember whether LEPLEVSKY was connected with USHAKOV during their work in Ukraine, but when LEPLEVSKY became head of the NKVD of the Saratov Territory, USHAKOV was already a conspirator.

LEPLEVSKY moves to Belarus, having become the People's Commissar of the BSSR, he takes USHAKOV with him.

LEPLEVSKY is appointed head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR.

LEPLEVSKY "pulls" USHAKOV with him.

Having received the appointment of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, LEPLEVSKY hesitated whether to take USHAKOV with him, because he did not want in the new situation (it was already about 1937) to emphasize the close nature of his relationship with USHAKOV.

As a result, after consulting with the latter, he decided not to take him with him, and USHAKOV remained to work in the central apparatus of the NKVD of the USSR, when LEPLEVSKY went to Kiev.

LEPLEVSKY told me that he, together with USHAKOV, covered up the exposure of a large number of centers of German work in Saratov

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region, at the enterprises of Saratov and among the Germans of the Volga region. Specifically, he spoke about "work" at the Saratov Combine Plant.

In addition to the group of conspirators listed above, each of us members of the leading group was associated with conspirators who were our direct collaborators.

BERMAN, as I wrote above, was in direct counter-revolutionary communication with KROPOTOV, assistant to the head of the INO, then with GUT TSEIT, an employee of the INO, GEPSHTEIN, head of the KRO of Belarus.

LYUSHKOV was connected by a counter-revolutionary connection with the Kagan - his own
them as a deputy.

LEPLEVSKY was in counter-revolutionary connection with IVANOV, ARROV - the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR.

I am DMITRIEV with DASHEVSKY, who was my de facto deputy for the UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region (after the departure of CHISTOV, my former deputy).

By January 1938, this is how the alignment of forces at the disposal of the conspirators in the NKVD was presented.

In January 1938, when I was on a business trip in Moscow, I met with BERMAN, LEPLEVSKY, LYUSHKOV. In the conversations that took place between us, on various occasions we returned to the question of what kind of reserves we could have as part of the NKVD apparatus.

It was about members of the NKVD, of whom we did not know that they were conspirators, but on whom we could count that they would embark on the path of conspiratorial activity.

LYUSHKOV named GULKO, saying that, according to his information, he was close to YAGODA and PAUKER, that YAGODA systematically presented GULKO with various valuable gifts under the pretext of his "service zeal."

For my part, I confirmed that I heard from MIRONOV about the same characterization of GULKO and that I think that it corresponds to the actual validity.

BERMAN named NIKOLSKY, the answer of an INO worker, and characterized him in the following terms: "NIKOLSKY is a man with pronounced adventuristic inclinations, unscrupulous: he can worship any god."

This meant that he could contact us. Finally, BERMAN pointed out that he was aware of the facts of Nikolsky's profound everyday and moral decay.

NIKOLSKY is a former employee of the Economic Agencies. I remember that NIKOLSKII has a testimony from a former employee of the INO NKVD of the USSR, KORNEL, in which he testifies that he was in counter-revolutionary ties with NIKOLSKII. At the time of the conversation with BERMAN, I did not know this.

I named VOLYNSKY, now deputy chief of the KRO of the NKVD of the USSR.

I knew about the major failures in his work on the Germans. I was sure that Guy, being a German agent and having instructions from the Germans to prevent the counter-revolutionary work of the NKVD of the USSR against their intelligence, he had to rely in his criminal activities, in some form, on the person who was in charge of all the work against the Germans, and without whom he couldn't do anything.

On the other hand, I heard from MIRONOV that VOLYNSKY at one time, together with his parents, tried to escape illegally for

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border, but the whole family was detained by border guards while trying to cross the other side of the cordon.

MIRONOV, having become the head of the KRO of the NKVD of the USSR and accepting VOLYNSKY into the newly organized apparatus, spoke very commendably of him as a worker and a person. Usually MIRONOV lavished such praises only on persons devoted to himself. Therefore, I accepted MIRONOV's characterization as a certificate of the latter, in any case, for loyalty to MIRONOV.

BERMAN asked me what A.A. NASEDKIN, whom I knew more than BERMAN, LEPLEVSKY and LYUSHKOV. I said that in 1927 I personally hired NASEDKIN to work in the NKVD of the USSR - I was then an assistant to the head of the IVF department, and that from then until 1937 NASEDKIN worked all the time in the system of the Economic Department, and then in the KRO system, that is, according to the department of MIRONOV.

MIRONOV "pulled" NASEDKIN along the service line. NASEDKIN is a toady and is the brightest example of a saint.

In 1935 or 1936, NASEDKIN wrote a book called "The History of One Development", in which he told how he, together with MIRONOV and with me, uncovered the activities of one counterintelligence organization.

The ending of the book is dedicated to the praise of MIRONOV and DMITRIEV, car of talented workers of the NKVD.

The book was taught to the Central School of the NKVD of the USSR as a teaching aid.

In addition, I knew that a person very close to NASEDKIN - a certain **** GUSEV **** - was a counter-revolutionary, which did not interfere with their friendship (he was arrested).

LEPLEVSKY characterized Ya.M. WEINSTOCK favorably. permanent head of the personnel department of the NKVD of the USSR for the last 5-6 years. LEPLEVSKY said that YAGODA would not keep a person in this position in whom he would not be "confident."

He recalled that WEINSTOCK had at one time been expelled from the Party, had been non-Party for a long time, and only with great difficulty recovered again.

I said that I knew about the very close and close relationship between MIRONOV and WEINSTOCK, that MIRONOV often went on vacation with WEINSTOCK, specially agreeing with him about this. MIRONOV once said to me about WEINSTOCK: "WEINSTOCK has quite suitable political moods." This meant that he was the right man for the conspiracy.

We touched *****M. VOLKOV*****, who worked in the UNKVD of Leningrad with ZAKOVSKII, with whom he also worked for a long time in Western Siberia, acting as head of the Economic Department, and then assistant to ZAKOVSKII.

Subsequently, VOLKOV was the head of the 6th department of the NKVD of the USSR (now he is the Deputy People's Commissar of Railways). VOLKOV was in very close relations with the conspirators: SHANIN, L.G. MIRONOV. He is an old worker in the economic organs. Either SHANIN or VOLKOV himself told me that SHANIN, being the head of the 6th department of the NKVD of the USSR, had been trying for a long time to make him his deputy (VOLKOV was then working in Leningrad), but at the same time he encountered some kind of official obstacles in the NKVD of the USSR, which then disappeared.

We also talked about GORBACH, now head of the UNKVD DVK, LYUSHKOV said that he knew that GORBACH was on close terms

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with RUD, the former head of the UNKVD of the Azov-Chernomorsky Territory, with whom he worked together for a long time. The discussion of this list of the employees listed above had no consequences.

I want to say by this that we have not made any decisions regarding the implementation of steps to involve them in the conspiracy.

We will undoubtedly return to this issue in the future. Here I give everything that I know about the head of the 3rd department of the NKVD of the USSR - N. G. NIKOLAEV, whose personality we did not touch upon in our discussions (at least with my participation), - I personally have him then somehow

dropped out of memory.

I know that N. G. NIKOLAEV, a former officer of the White Army. I don't remember who told me that he served in the white counterintelligence. (One of three people: GAY, or DOBRODITSKII, or SMOLSKII.) Comes from a bourgeois family.

His brother NIKOLAEV-ZHURID is a member of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist organization in Rostov-on-Don, where he held a responsible position in Kraiplan.

During the entire period of work in Rostov-on-Don for at least seven years, the brothers maintained close daily ties with each other.

Nikolaev-Zhurid was very close to Sheboldaev, entering into his closest conspiratorial entourage.

For many years Nikolaev N.G. worked together with RUD, the head of the conspiracy in the NKVD in Rostov-on-Don, directly connected with SHE BOLDAEV and YAGODA, on the recommendation of RUD and the order of YAGODA, he was deputy RUD (deputy head of the UNKVD).

N.G. NIKOLAEV, as well as RUD, had nothing to do with the disclosure of the numerous counter-revolutionary organization of Trotskyists headed by SHEBOLDAEV, then the organization of the right, a large number of espionage, sabotage, sabotage, terrorist formations, although as I showed above he worked in Rostov-on-Don for a number of years.

By the way, SHEBOLDAEV and the whole huge nest of counter-revolutionary formations in the former Azov-Black Sea Territory were exposed after the departure of N.G. Nikolaev. from Rostov-on-Don.

For two years, Nikolaev N.G. was deputy head of the Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR, at a time when the head of the Special Department was the conspirator YM LEPLEVSKY, with whom he established close and off-duty relations (1931).

Nikolaev N.G. specially in charge and led all the work against the Whites and ROVS.

His work on this site was a complete failure.

He did not open a single serious formation of the ROVS, the Cossacks.

There is not even a hint in his activities at that time of what was revealed later, when the widespread insurrectionary activity of the ROVS agency was proved, which created branched insurgent formations in the countryside (including Cossacks), militant terrorist groups in cities.

As an illustration, it suffices to name the counter-revolutionary underground of the rebels, opened in 1937 in Siberia, the Azov-Black Sea region, the Urals, the Orenburg region and many other regions of the country.

A huge role in the emergence of this underground was played by numerous cadres of white and tsarist officers, who were not really defeated during the period of Soviet power until recently. This is a considerable fault of N. G. Nikolaev himself.

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All these organizations were founded by emissaries of the ROVS, who specially came from behind the cordon, back in 1930-1932, and their arrivals Nikolaev N.G. did not fix, and the counter-revolutionary organizations continued to carry out their counter-revolutionary activities serenely, having, in the literal sense of the word, exceptionally favorable conditions for complete peace of mind.
indications.

Then Nikolaev N.G. In the NKVD of the USSR, he was one of the energetic propagandists of the view that the emigrant white movement had already died, ran out of steam, had no connections within the country, and therefore did not pose any danger. N. G. Nikolaev expressed this to me personally.

Therefore, the ROVS - the organization of the whites - is doomed to complete inaction, is only a stinking corpse.

Together with Berman B.D., Nikolaev N.G. at that time he claimed that the NKVD had very valuable and proven agents inside the ROVS, among the whites, who ensured that the slightest attempts by the ROVS to do something against the USSR were detected, which was a clear lie. (Compare with the section on the counter-revolutionary activities of GAYA, PASSOV).

This wrecking concept was entirely shared by YAGODA, AGRANOV, PROKOFIEV, GAI, LEPLEVSKY.

GAY and LEPLEVSKY defended it especially vigorously, while being heads of the Special Departments of the NKVD of the USSR (at different times).

Further, I consider it necessary to note the extreme closeness of Nikolaev N.G. to the Polish spy SOSNOVSKY. Then, his undisguised subservience to the conspirator DEYCH, when the latter was Head of the Secretariat N.I. Ezhov, who knew the white past well and played on it.

While in DEYCH's office, waiting for an appointment with the People's Commissar, I witnessed many times how NIKOLAEV resorted to DEYCH and reported operational matters to him, while dropping his inner dignity. It was literally a report to the authorities, and before Nikolaev reported to his immediate supervisors.

I am sure that the interrogation of DEYCH about Nikolaev N.G. I could have figured out his physiognomy much more fully.

DEITCH and NIKOLAEV worked together in Rostov-on-Don for many years (at least 6-7 years).

Starting from 1934 to 1937, Nikolaev N.G. was the deputy of ZAKOVSKY L.M. in the Leningrad Directorate of the NKVD, having neither an independent political person in his work, nor a practical line that was different from the line of ZAKOVSKII, that is, he went entirely along with ZAKOVSKII.

N.G. NIKOLAEV as a deputy to ZAKOVSKY was planned directly by Yagoda (words by MIRONOV).

Nikolaev N.G. He closely supported the conspirator SHAPIRO, in his time he was the head of the Special Department of Leningrad, the conspirator MOLOLCH NIKOV, the protege of L.G. MIRONOV. as head of the Economic Department and a number of other conspirators who operated in the Leningrad UNKVD.

Nikolaev N.G. had nothing to do with the exposure of SHAPIRO and others.

Having received an appointment to the 3rd department of the NKVD of the USSR, Nikolaev N.G. he pulled over to his department a group of North Caucasian workers, with whom he worked for a long time in Rostov-on-Don, and who were directly guided by him.

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To this group belong: *****LISTENGURT, his deputy, NOVOBRATSKII, his assistant, DZIOV*****, his assistant, PROKOFIEV, head of the department, and a number of others.

DZIOV was assigned to a brigade of operatives, headed by AGRANOV, who was charged with investigating the murder of NIKOLAEV.

For the past two years DZIOV has been in the investigation of Trotskyists and rightists, working under the direct supervision of MOLCHANOV.

Many large arrested persons did not confess to DZIOV, about which he personally told me, conducting my case as an arrested person.

He named these arrested people - this is LENTSNER, the former scientific secretary of L.D. TROTSKY, KANTOR - a very big terrorist (historian) and a number of others whose names I have forgotten.

By the way, LENTSNER was shot by those who did not confess, taking to the grave, in my opinion, very serious things, and Yu \ NTOR, according to DZIOV, confessed to another investigator, and not to him.

I know from MIRONOV that YAGODA and he himself spoke very commendably of N. G. Nikolaev, calling him the main worker of the NKVD.

MIRONOV made him feel, both to N. G. Nikolaev himself and to those around him, that he treated him well, and demanded the same attitude towards him from my side.

My case, as an arrested person, was conducted by the 3rd department of the NKVD of the USSR, investigator DZIOV under the direct supervision of N. G. NIKOLAEV.

Several times Nikolaev N.G. came to my interrogation.

During these visits, I constantly felt that Nikolaev was experiencing some kind of fear in front of me.

Almost all of his conversations with me, I repeat almost all, are continuous self-justification and the desire to show that he fought against YAGODA, MIRONOV and other conspirators and had a line of work different from theirs, although I never once abandoned him during interrogation. any criticism on this matter.

This need for self-defense stemmed from Nikolaev's confidence that I knew for sure that this was a complete lie and fiction.

NIKOLAEV began the conversation with approximately the following words: "YAGODA saw me as an enemy. He called me Evdokimovskaya b ... He threatened me that he would break his neck. Yagoda spread that he offered me to be ZAKOVSKY's deputy.

Meanwhile, Voroshilov recently told me that this was his proposal.

"MIRONOV hated me, trying to discredit me. Guy saw me as a person with irreconcilable views, although I maintained good relations with him, I visited him at his dacha.

ABOUT DEICHE NIKOLAEV N.G. said that, being the head of the Secretariat at N.I. Ezhov, DEYCH set himself up in such a way that he, Nikolaev, the head of the responsible department of the NKVD, was forced, as he himself said, to stretch out in front of him and almost say - whatever you want, and so on."

These conversations usually took place in the presence of investigator DZIOVA. Once, in the presence of another investigator PROKOFIEV, I am sure that they will confirm these words of mine.

Listening to these speeches by Nikolaev, I asked myself many times to which of those present he was addressing his words: to me or to his workers?

I thought he meant both me and the investigators.

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He thus told me: "If you know anything about me, then it's better to keep quiet. For I have a reputation as a "respectable" person and no one will believe you in a single word of yours." (I must say that this consideration had an effect on me for a long time).

He said to his workers:

"You, of course, cannot fail to know that I was the closest collaborator of Yagoda, ZAKOVSKY, LEPLEVSKY, RUD and other conspirators, that I was in the very thick of the conspirators, did not wage any struggle with them, did not have any line different from them, but you must not believe all this, because in reality everything is not so, for I am such and such.

DZIOV, on the instructions of NIKOLAEV, beat me, demanding that I confess the facts, the refutation of which was immediately in the hands of the investigation. And what is the rebuttal? A refutation of exceptional reliability and persuasiveness, for it was documentary.

Subsequently, when NIKOLAEV, together with DZIOV, got acquainted with this refutation - and this was a copy of my letter addressed to N.I. Ezhov dated February 20, 1938 and other documents - they both beat me, demanding that I renounce the recognized facts, confirm which they themselves

they made me.

The thing was this: I was offered to confirm that in the Urals, after the liquidation of Kabakovism in 1937, a new center of the right emerged and operated, headed by STOLYAR (former first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks). this center, demanding that I confirm them, namely, in addition to STOLYAR, POBEREZHSKII (former director of Plant No. 19 in Perm), VLADIMIROV (former director of Uralmashzavod), GOLOVIN (former chairman of the Sverdlovsk regional executive committee), IKONNIKOV (former head of the regional memory department in Sverdlovsk), DMITRIEV (head of the UNKVD) and other persons.

They demanded that I give a "close-up" (DZIOV's words) testimony about the subversive work of the new center in the economy of the region and show how I protected this center from failure using the apparatus of the UNKVD of Sverdlovsk.

I very persistently argued that the accusation of my participation in the specified center was a complete fiction, I argued that I was the main culprit in the arrest of STOLYAR, BERMAN (second secretary of the Sverdlovsk regional committee, STOLYAR's right hand), GRACHEV (chairman of the Sverdlovsk regional executive committee - STOLYAR's man).

Five people close to them, who were arrested by me in Sverdlovsk (responsible officials - LVOV, KISLYAKOV, SAMARIN, BORISOV, KUCHUMOV), testified against them that I constantly fought with him during the entire stay of STOLYAR in Sverdlovsk (about 9 months) (at the bureau of the regional committee, plenums of the regional committee, and so on). Referring to a letter taken from me during a search, in which I wrote to N.I. Ezhov that STOLYAR, BERMAN, GRACHEV were counter-revolutionaries, cited there the facts of my struggle with them back in October 1937, that is, two months after their arrival in Sverdlovsk, and so on.

I pointed out that VLADIMIROV, GOLOVIN, IKONNIKOV - by me, and not by anyone else, were arrested and convicted by the Supreme Court long ago (what kind of center is this, a member of which arrests his associates!), what about POBEREZHSKII I also twice raised the question of arrest and that he was arrested by the NKVD of the USSR, both on the basis of materials from the central apparatus, and on the basis of the testimonies sent by me of people arrested by me in Sverdlovsk, in Perm and who testified against POBEREZHSKOYO GO (TSYFRINOVICH - manager of Soyuzkali, PREMUDROV - director

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Plant No. 172 Molotovo, PETRASHKO - Director of Plant No. 10, GASSEL NICK - Chief Engineer of Plant No. 19, and so on).

I said, could there be stronger proof of the absurdity of accusing me of participating in the right-wing center edition of 1937 (?) at a time when I myself was exposing and exposing them.

But none of my efforts helped. Ten days later, NIKOLAEV appeared for interrogation and beat me, demanding that I retract my testimony about the Ural Center of the Rights. At the same time, NIKOLAEV said approximately the following: "As I found out, you yourself raised the question of the arrest of STOLYAR. How were you in the same center with him? Why are you lying (!!!)".

Literally a similar situation was in another case.

DZIOV, on behalf of NIKOLAEV, demanded that I confess that I arrested kulaks for counter-revolutionary purposes in an operation on foreign intelligence agents.

De, in this operation it was necessary to arrest only the anti-Soviet element from the foreign colonies, and you arrested the kulaks as well.

My proof that the accusation is false. It is easy to see this, having understood the documents, that the blow to the operation fell to a greater extent on foreign colonies. That I had a separate order from the Deputy People's Commissar, Corporal Commander FRINOVSKII, to arrest kulaks in addition to this, I named the time of receipt of this order - January 1938. I did not remember his number - all these cries of mine about the verification of the accusation according to the documents remained the voice of one crying in the wilderness. I said: "You demand from me to call my legal actions, based on the order of the Deputy People's Commissar, counter-revolutionary. This is nonsense." But it didn't help.

Subsequently, I was lashed out for why I confessed to this charge.

All these shy investigations from side to side, these strivings on the part of NIKOLAEV to throw more accusations on me, regardless of their reliability, correspondence to reality - I explained by the fact that NIKOLAEV is afraid of me and is afraid of any action directed against him with on my part, he just stopped owning his nerves and tries to terrorize me in every possible way.

Further, personally NIKOLAEV and his employees subjected me to systematic beatings, trying to get me to retract my testimony about the participation in the conspiracy of the NKVD of the USSR of a group of NKVD workers, whom I knew were conspirators.

I showed that the conspiracy included MINAEV and known to me from the words of MIRONOV - MINAEV, DENOTKIN, ILYITSKY, from the words of LEPLEVSKO GO - USHAKOV - they are all assistants to the head of the 3rd department, that is, assistants to NIKOLAEV, with the exception of MINAEV, who is the head of an independent operational department.

While beating me, NIKOLAEV and his workers demanded that I refuse, that these persons were conspirators.

In order to make it easier for me to withdraw my testimony, NIKOLAEV arranged a break in the beating operation, removed the investigator DZIOV, to whom I had testified, from the room, leaving two of his other employees in the room.

Then he suggested that they also leave and, remaining with me face to face, he said: "Stop playing the fool. DENOTKIN, ILYITSKY, MINAEV, USHAKOV are not conspirators.

Then I told Nikolaev that I was taking back my testimony about them, which he announced with satisfaction to his summoned employees.

These were, as I have already said, DZIOV, then investigators KUCHINSKY and PROKOFIEV, both of them are heads of departments of the NKVD.

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ÿKUCHINSKY* had nothing to do with my case at all. Moreover, when NIKOLAEV tried to get me to retract my testimony, KUCHINSKY wasn't even working in the 3rd department at the time.

He was then, as DZIOV later told me, the head of the department in the transport department of the NKVD of the USSR.

But KUCHINSKY was on friendly terms with NIKOLAEV and therefore he invited him to my interrogation to participate in my beating. I remember, as now, the words addressed by NIKOLAEV to KUCHINSKY: "Why are you inactive, did I invite you here for this purpose." Warmed up by these words, KUCHINSKY took an active part in the beating, saying at the atom: "Do what the commissar suggests to you), there is NIKOLAEV), then I will stop" (that is, refuse to testify).

Another investigator, PROKOFIEV, was also invited for the same purpose (he is short and dark-haired). I'm not talking about the active participation in the "case" of Nikolaev and DZYOV himself.

The secretary of the 3rd department also took an active part in the beating, if I am not mistaken - his surname is RUMYANTSEV (he is short, blond, has a medal of the twentieth anniversary of the Red Army, a completely outsider to the investigation. The following scene occurs: NIKOLAEV calls RUMYANTSEV and tells him, mockingly, addressed to me: "DMITRIEV said that you, RUMYANTSEV, are so weak that you are not able to raise a hand against him, prove to him that this is not so."

By the way, before that there was no talk about RUMYANTSEV at all.

Encouraged by NIKOLAEV's remark, RUMYANTSEV immediately began inflicting cruel reprisals on me (this beating, accompanied by the most cynical mockery, was some kind of sports activity, was especially difficult).

Other employees of the 3rd department also appeared for interrogation - NOVOBRATSKII, NENAKHOV.

After refusing to testify, I wondered if Nikolaev was really convinced of the innocence of the indicated persons or was he taking them under his protection knowing who they were.

In the first case, he should have at least checked my testimony before dismissing it as a slander.

Meanwhile, NIKOLAEV did not carry out any verification. I affirm this, because my testimony consisted in the fact that I called MINAEV right and other indicated persons conspirators from the words of MIRONOV-MINAYEV and LEPLEVSKY.

He cited objective data establishing their exceptional closeness to MIRONOV and LEPLEVSKY (USHAKOVA).

The most cursory verification of the last circumstance, being not sufficient to prove their conspiratorial activity, in any case, did not refute my testimony.

True, in relation to DENOTKIN, ILITSKY and MINAEV, NIKOLAEV brought up the following consideration - I de, NIKOLAEV, personally interrogated MIRONOV about DENOTKIN, ILITSKY, MINAEV, and he did not say that they were counter-revolutionaries.

"MIRONOV did not name them, why are you lying," said Nikolaev.

It was a false reference, because:

1) I testified about DENOTKIN, ILITSKY and MINAEV after MIRONOV was shot. I knew this at the moment of Nikolaev's conversation with me quite accurately;

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2) the very fact of MIRONOV's denial of the participation of DENOTKIN, ILITSKY, MINAEV in the conspiracy was by no means proof that I was lying, since it could be natural to assume that MIRONOV concealed the conspiratorial activity of these employees. And therefore, again, such a verification of my testimony is necessary.

I rejected the suggestion that Nikolaev was sure of the innocence of DE

NOTKIN, ILYITSKY, MINAEV, USHAKOV and decided that either NIKOLAEV did not believe in all my testimonies at all, if he rejected part of them with such ease, or that he, knowing who these persons were, took them under his protection in understandable terms. for every purpose.

Nikolaev's conversation with me had two direct consequences: 1) I decided not to name persons known to me as conspirators, 2) and after a while I completely renounced all my testimony.

I did both in a few days.

From a conversation with Nikolaev, I realized that the arrested DASHEVSKY, who worked with me in the UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region, testified that the counter-revolutionary group that existed in the UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region and associated with me included literally the entire leadership of the UNKVD, which is a real absurdity, for it is not difficult to prove that during the time that I spent in the UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region - more than a year - I could not have such "brilliant" results in recruiting work in relation to people, most of whom I did not even know before arriving in Sverdlovsk. On the other hand, there was no need to have so many conspirators, there was absolutely no need. The only conspirators were myself and Dashevsky himself.

DASHEVSKY named as a conspirator the former deputy head of the UNKVD CHISTOV, the assistant head of the UNKVD, who was also the head of the KRO - BOYARSKY, the assistant head of the UNKVD ARDAEV (that is, all the assistants), the head of the department SHARIKOV and others.

I consider it necessary to note that with all these persons that I have listed, DASHEVSKY was in hostile relations, which he did not hide from the NKVD officers and which is very easy to confirm by questioning them. On the other hand, these persons paid him the same relationship.

I don't know if DASHEVSKY showed anything against STROMIN. STROMIN worked in the UNKVD of Sverdlovsk for several months in 1937 as an assistant to the head of the department.

He was on good terms with this STROMIN.

But I am certainly sure that DASHEVSKY did not name him as a counter-revolutionary.

I don't know STROMIN as a conspirator. If he is a conspirator connected with DASHEVSKII, then the latter, without naming him, acted in order to hide him.

If he is not a conspirator, then now, knowing how DASHEVSKY gives evidence about the participants in the conspiracy, I am sure that he did not name STROMIN just because he was on friendly terms with him.

On the contrary, he took the path of slander in relation to persons with whom he had bad relations.

During the interrogation, I said all this to Nikolaev and Dziov.

What effect my statement had, I do not know.

Again I return to the question of our group.

I, BERMAN, LYUSHKOV, LEPLEVSKY agreed that each of us would take it upon himself to see those conspirators who remained at large in order to attempt to unite them.

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LYUSHKOV undertook to have a talk with AGAS and RADZIVILOVSKII.
LEPLEVSKY had to agree with V.D. FELDMAN and USHA KOV.

I was with MINAEV, who, in turn, had to explain himself to DENOTKIN and ILITSKY, with whom, as I showed above, he maintained counter-revolutionary ties. WITH PASSOV, BALAYAN and DAVYDOV A.D. BERMAN undertook to talk it over, and PASOV himself, after negotiations with BERMAN, had to explain himself to GENDIN.

The results of the negotiations were positive for all of us (January 1938).

It was almost a recognition of the authority and existence of our group. I say almost, since only practical work could give a definitive answer to this question.

At Leplevsky's suggestion, we determined our closest asset, which was to be a reserve leading group in case of our failure.

The stated facts from the c.r. I undertake to supplement the activities of the conspirators in the NKVD with the data that I will try to remember ...

DMITRIEV interrogated me on the merits of his testimony twice and confirmed the testimony.

BERIA

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 367. L. 70-95, 111-140. Script. Typescript.

- The protocol is published in part.

On the first page there are Stalin's handwritten resolutions: "Arrest Denotkin, Atas, Volynsky, Nikolaev*"; "Arrest: 1) Minaev 2) Insarov (Leplevsky's secretary) and interrogate about Ukrainian K.R. frames. 3) Minaeva 4) Feldman V.D. 5) Volkov in the NKPS

6) Dziov 7) Kuchinsky (following) 8) Dashevsky.

— Last name circled.

_. The surname is circled and there is Stalin's mark in the margin: "Where? *

●— The surname is circled and there is a note in the margin: "P".

*** the surname is circled and there is a note in the margin: "Ask Gusev 1) About Na-
Sedkine 2) Volynsky.

**** The surname is circled and there is a note in the margin: "Volkov (now in the NKPS)". **** there
is a mark
on the margins: "People of Nikolaev = Ar."

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SPECIAL COMMUNICATION N.I. Ezhova and L.P.
Berii I.V. TO STALIN ON EARLY RELEASE FROM
PLACES OF CONFINEMENT OF CHINESE SUBJECTS

November 4, 1938

No. 109440
Sov. secret

Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. STALIN

The Chinese embassy in Moscow raised the question before the People's Commissariat of
Foreign Affairs on the early release from places of detention of Chinese-Chinese-citizens
sentenced to various terms, whose offense does not contain grave violations of the laws of the USSR.
According to the embassy, there are about 400 such prisoners in various cities of the USSR.

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In the spring of this year, when resolving the question of the resettlement of Chinese from the FEC,
we gave consent to the Chinese embassy to release from detention and deport to Xinjiang those
arrested in these categories.

We consider it expedient to give consent to the Chinese embassy for the expulsion from the Soviet
Union to Xinjiang through a Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR, the following category of
Chinese-Chinese-citizens serving prison sentences convicted of crimes:

- a) speculation
- b) petty smuggling,
- c) foreign exchange transactions,
- d) the content of opiokurilene and the sale of drugs,
- e) domestic crimes (where the sanction is not more than five years),
- e) anti-Soviet agitation.

All these contingents, after the decision of the Special Conference at the NKVD, by agreement with the Chinese embassy, are sent to Xinjiang, with a simplified departure procedure.

We ask for your instructions.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Ezhov Deputy.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Beria

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 139. L. 110-111. Script. Typescript.

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DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

ABOUT THE RESETTLEMENT OF THE CHINESE

November 10, 1938

69 - Question of the NKVD.

1. To give consent to the Chinese embassy for the expulsion from the Soviet Union to Xinjiang through a Special Meeting at the NKVD of the USSR of the following category of Chinese-Chinese-citizens serving prison terms convicted of crimes:

- a) speculation
- b) petty smuggling,
- c) foreign exchange transactions,
- d) the content of opiokurilene and the sale of drugs,
- e) domestic crimes (where the sanction is not more than 5 years),
- e) anti-Soviet agitation.

All these contingents, after the decision of the Special Conference of the NKVD, by agreement with the Chinese embassy, should be sent to Xinjiang with a simplified exit procedure.

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 139. L. 109. Copy. Typescript.

Protocol No. 65.

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CODE TELEGRAM ANOSHIN I.V. STALIN
About I.Z. RESINE

November 13, 1938

No. 1309/sh - From Engels Top
Secret

Moscow. Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. STALIN

From a group of NKVD workers, the Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks received materials that speak of trouble with the leadership of the Volga Germans in the Republican People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the ASSR, in particular, about People's Commissar *Ressin*. Trouble goes along the line of clogging of the apparatus, nepotism, clamping down on criticism, group drunkenness, incorrect placement of personnel, according to the principle of nepotism and servility, major perversions in operational work.

Circumstances require an urgent decision on People's Commissar Ressin and a detailed check of the work of the People's Commissariat.

On a number of issues, Comrade I was informed. Malenkov.

Secretary of the non-mobile committee
ANOSHIN RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 65. L. 133. Original. Typescript.

There are handwritten notes on the sheet: "T. Beria. Order to arrest Ressin. Pokr. "; "An arrest team has been sent. M. Frin. 11/15/38.

No. 360

DIRECTIVE OF THE CC AUCP(b) ON ACCOUNTING AND
VERIFICATION IN PARTY BODIES

RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEES OF THE NKVD OF THE USSR (92)

November 14, 1938

No. P4384
Secret

BUREAU OF GORKOMS, REGIONAL COMMITTEES, TERRITORIAL COMMITTEES,

Central Committee of the National Communist Parties

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a resolution that in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks all responsible employees of the central apparatus of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, from senior positions to heads of departments, and the following responsible employees of local bodies of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs - people's commissars are subject to registration, verification and approval, deputy people's commissars and heads of departments of the NKVD of the union and autonomous republics; chiefs of regional, regional and district bodies of the NKVD, their deputies and heads of departments of these bodies; heads of city and district departments of the NKVD.

In accordance with this decision, the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties

are obliged:

a) register all the above-mentioned senior officials of the local NKVD bodies, draw up a personal list of those currently working in the NKVD on the day this letter was received, and make a personal list for each of them

DOCUMENTS _605

a file that should be kept in the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, having completed all the accounting work by December 5, 1938;

b) conduct a thorough check of all registered NKVD employees by carefully studying all documents about employees (personal files, special inspection materials, etc.) and personally familiarizing themselves with them, without waiting for these employees to be presented by the head of the NKVD for ut → The decision of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Parties. As a result of this check, the NKVD organs must be cleared of all hostile people who fraudulently entered the NKVD organs, of persons who do not deserve political trust;

c) to consider at the bureau of regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, the proposals of the heads of the regional, regional departments of the NKVD and the people's commissars of the NKVD of the union and autonomous republics on candidates for all the above positions of responsible employees of local NKVD bodies and approve honest, fully verified Bolsheviks, selflessly devoted to the cause of our Party. With each of the approved employees of the NKVD, the head of the ORPO and one of the secretaries of the regional committee, regional committee, and the Central Committee of the national communist parties must personally familiarize themselves. When approving the heads of city and district branches of the NKVD, it is necessary to have from the corresponding city committee, district committee of the CPSU (b) for each approved worker a review of the first secretary of the city committee, district committee of the party, agreed with the members of the bureau of the city committee, district committee of the CPSU (b) .

As the NKVD workers are approved by the bureau of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, the head of the NKVD Directorate or the People's Commissar of the NKVD of the Union or Autonomous Republic must send their proposals along with the decisions of the relevant leading party body to the NKVD of the USSR for submission of these workers for approval by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

All work on the registration, verification and approval of employees of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs must be completed no later than January 1, 1939 and a full report on the results of this work must be sent to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

The first secretary of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Parties must systematically submit reports to the ORPO of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the progress of work on accounting, verification and approval of responsible employees of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. In these notes it is necessary to indicate all the facts about the shortcomings in the work of the NKVD bodies and their contamination with alien and hostile people, discovered in connection with the registration, verification and approval of NKVD workers. In particular, it is necessary to report which employees of the NKVD and for what reasons were rejected by the decision of the bureau, as well as which employees from those currently working in the NKVD bodies and for what reasons were not represented by the head of the NKVD Directorate or the People's Commissar of the NKVD of the Union or Autonomous Republic for the approval of the party committee and replaced by other workers. Together with the memorandums, it is also necessary to send all decisions on the acceptance or rejection of NKVD workers, submitted

for approval by the leading party bodies.

As for all other employees of local NKVD bodies not approved by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, they must also be checked by regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties together with the leaders of local NKVD bodies. This work must be carried out within the next 3 months. In relation to these workers, henceforth, such a procedure should be established that they are hired and released from it by order.

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decision of the head of the relevant local NKVD body and upon receipt on this issue - the decision of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Party on employees of regional, regional and republican bodies of the NKVD and the decision of the district committee, city committee, district party committee on employees of district, city and district bodies of the NKVD .

The transfer of employees of local NKVD bodies not approved by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks from one region, territory, republic to another is carried out by the Deputy Commissar of the NKVD of the USSR (for personnel) upon receipt of permission from the Department of Leading Party Organs of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, as established by the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (b) the transfer of communists from one party organization to another. The transfer of employees of local bodies of the NKVD from one region to another, within the same region, territory, republic, is carried out by order of the head of the NKVD Department and upon receipt of the permission of the regional committee, regional committee, Central Committee of the National Communist Party on this issue.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. STALIN

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 80-82. Script. Typescript.

No. 361

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"QUESTION OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE USSR"

November 15, 1938

110 - Question of the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR.

Approve the following draft directive of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to the People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Union and Autonomous Republics, the heads of the regional and regional departments of the NKVD, the prosecutors of the territories, regions, autonomous and union republics, the prosecutors of military districts, railway and water transport, the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the USSR, the supreme courts of the Union and autonomous republics, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, the chairmen of the military district tribunals.

Secretaries of the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, regional committees, regional committees, (see Appendix).

APPLICATION

to PO pr. PB No. 65

Strictly ordered:

1. Suspend from November 16 of this year, until further notice, the consideration of all cases at troikas, military tribunals and the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, sent for their consideration in the manner of special orders or in another, simplified procedure.

2. Oblige the prosecutors of the military districts, territories, regions, autonomous and union republics to ensure the exact and immediate execution. On execution, report to the NKVD of the USSR and the Prosecutor of the USSR.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR V. MOLOTOV Secretary
of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. STALIN

November 15, 1938

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 57. D. 38. L. 145-146. Copy. Typescript.

Protocol No. 65a.

DOCUMENTATION

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No. 362

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ON ARRESTS, PROSECUTOR'S SUPERVISION
AND INVESTIGATION"

November 17, 1938

116 - On arrests, prosecutorial supervision and investigation. (Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks).

Make the following decision (see appendix).

APPLICATION

People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Union and Autonomous Republics, heads of the UNKVD
of territories and regions, heads of district, city and district branches of the NKVD

Prosecutors of the Union and Autonomous Republics, Territories and Regions, District, City and District
Prosecutors.

To the secretaries of the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, regional committees, regional committees, district committees, city
committees and district committees of the CPSU (b)

ON ARRESTS, PROSECUTOR'S SUPERVISION AND INVESTIGATION

Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks note that in 1937-38, under the leadership of the party, the NKVD bodies did a great job of defeating the enemies of the people and clearing the USSR of numerous espionage, terrorist, sabotage and wrecking personnel from the Trotskyists, Bukharinites, Socialist-Revolutionaries, Mensheviks, bourgeois nationalists, White Guards, fugitive kulaks and criminals, who were a serious support of foreign intelligence services in the USSR and, in particular, the intelligence agencies of Japan, Germany, Poland, England and France.

At the same time, the NKVD bodies also did a lot of work to defeat the espionage and sabotage agents of foreign intelligence services, transferred to the USSR in large numbers from behind the cordon under the guise of so-called political emigrants and defectors from Poles, Romanians, Finns, Germans, Latvians, Estonians, Harbin residents and so on.

Clearing the country of sabotage insurgents and espionage personnel played a positive role in ensuring further success in socialist construction.

However, one should not think that with this the task of clearing the USSR of spies, wreckers, terrorists and saboteurs is over.

The task now is to continue the merciless struggle against all the enemies of the USSR and to organize this struggle with the help of more perfect and reliable methods.

This is all the more necessary because the mass operations to defeat and uproot enemy elements carried out by the NKVD in 1937-1938, with the simplified conduct of the investigation and trial, could not but lead to a number of major shortcomings and distortions in the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office. Moreover, the enemies of the people and spies of foreign intelligence services, who made their way into the NKVD bodies both in the center and in the localities, continuing

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to carry out their subversive work, tried in every possible way to confuse investigative and intelligence affairs, deliberately perverted Soviet laws, carried out mass and unjustified arrests, at the same time saving their accomplices from defeat, especially those who had settled in the NKVD.

The main shortcomings recently revealed in the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office are the following:

Firstly, the NKVD workers completely abandoned intelligence work, preferring to act in a more simplified way, through the practice of mass arrests, without caring about the completeness and high

as an investigation.

The employees of the NKVD have become so unaccustomed to painstaking, systematic intelligence work and have become so addicted to a simplified procedure for the conduct of cases that, until very recently, questions have been raised about granting them so-called "limits" for carrying out mass arrests.

This led to the fact that the already weak undercover work fell further behind and, worst of all, many people's commissars lost their taste for undercover activities, which play an exceptionally important role in Chekist work.

This, finally, led to the fact that, in the absence of properly organized undercover work, the investigation, as a rule, could not fully expose the arrested spies and saboteurs of foreign intelligence services and completely reveal all their criminal connections.

Such an underestimation of the importance of undercover work and an unacceptably frivolous attitude towards arrests are all the more intolerable because the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in their decisions of May 8, 1933, June 17, 1935 and, finally, March 3, 1937 gave categorical instructions about the need to properly organize undercover work, limit arrests and improve the investigation.

Secondly, the biggest shortcoming of the work of the NKVD bodies is the deeply rooted simplified investigation procedure, in which, as a rule, the investigator is limited to obtaining a confession of guilt from the accused and does not at all care about supporting this confession with the necessary documentary data (testimonies of witnesses, acts of ex- pertiza, physical evidence, etc.).

Often the arrested person is not interrogated within a month after the arrest, sometimes more. During interrogations of arrested persons, interrogation protocols are not always kept. Often there are cases when the testimony of an arrested person is recorded by the investigator in the form of notes, and then, after a long time (a decade, a month or even more), a general protocol is drawn up, and the requirement of Article 138 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for verbatim, if possible, is not fulfilled at all. , fixing the testimony of the arrested. Very often, an interrogation protocol is not drawn up until the arrested person confesses to the crimes he has committed. It is not uncommon for the protocol of interrogation not to record at all the testimony of the accused, refuting one or another given accusation.

Investigative files are drawn up sloppily, rough notes of testimony, corrected and crossed out by someone unknown, are placed in the file, protocols of testimony not signed by the interrogated and not certified by the investigator are placed, unsigned and not approved indictments are included, etc.

DOCUMENTATION

The organs of the Prosecutor's Office, for their part, do not take the necessary measures to eliminate these shortcomings, reducing, as a rule, their participation in the investigation to simple registration and stamping of investigative materials. Not only do the organs of the Procurator's Office fail to eliminate violations of revolutionary legality, but they actually legitimize these violations.

This kind of irresponsible attitude towards investigative arbitrariness and gross violations of the procedural rules established by law were often skillfully used by enemies of the people who had made their way into the bodies of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office, both in the center and in the localities. They deliberately perverted Soviet laws, committed forgeries, falsified investigative documents, prosecuting and arresting them on trifling grounds and even without any grounds at all, created "cases" against innocent people for the provocative purpose, and at the same time At the same time, they took all measures to ensure that their accomplices in criminal anti-Soviet activities were protected and saved from destruction. Such facts took place both in the central apparatus of the NKVD and in the localities.

All these completely intolerable shortcomings noted in the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office were possible only because the enemies of the people who had made their way into the organs of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office tried in every possible way to tear off the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office from the party organs, to get away from party control and leadership, and thus thereby making it easier for himself and his accomplices to continue their anti-Soviet, subversive activities.

In order to decisively eliminate the above shortcomings and to properly organize the investigative work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decide:

1. Prohibit the bodies of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office from carrying out any mass operations of arrests and evictions.

In accordance with Art. 127 of the Constitution of the USSR, arrests can be made only by a court order or with the sanction of a prosecutor.

Eviction from the border zone is allowed in each individual case with the permission of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the special proposal of the relevant regional committee, regional committee or Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, agreed with the NKVD of the USSR.

2. Eliminate judicial troikas created in accordance with special orders of the NKVD of the USSR, as well as troikas at regional, regional and republican police departments of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

From now on, all cases, in strict accordance with the current laws on jurisdiction, should be submitted for consideration by the courts or the Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR.

3. When making arrests, the bodies of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office should be guided by the following:

- a) approval for arrests should be carried out in strict accordance with the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 17, 1935;

- b) when requesting arrest warrants from prosecutors, the NKVD bodies are obliged to submit a reasoned decision and all materials substantiating the need for arrest;

- c) the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office are obliged to carefully and essentially check the validity of the decisions of the NKVD bodies on arrests, demanding, in case of failure

the necessity of carrying out additional investigative actions or submitting additional investigative materials;

d) the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office are obliged to prevent arrests without sufficient grounds.

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Establish that for each incorrect arrest, along with the employees of the NKVD, the prosecutor who gave the sanction for the arrest is also responsible.

4. Oblige the bodies of the NKVD in the course of the investigation to strictly observe all the requirements of the Criminal Procedure Codes.

In particular:

a) complete the investigation within the time limits established by law;

b) to interrogate the arrested no later than 24 hours after their arrest; after each interrogation, immediately draw up a protocol in accordance with the requirement of Article 138 of the Code of Criminal Procedure with an exact indication of the time of the beginning and end of the interrogation.

When familiarizing himself with the protocol of interrogation, the prosecutor is obliged to make an inscription on the protocol about familiarization with the designation of the hour, day, month and year;

c) documents, correspondence and other items taken during the search, be sealed immediately at the place of the search, in accordance with Art. 184 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, compiling a detailed inventory of everything sealed.

5. Oblige the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office to strictly comply with the requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the exercise of prosecutorial supervision over the investigation carried out by the bodies of the NKVD.

In accordance with this, oblige prosecutors to systematically check the fulfillment by the investigative bodies of all the rules of investigation established by law and immediately eliminate violations of these rules; to take measures to secure for the accused the procedural rights granted to him by law, etc.

6. In connection with the growing role of prosecutorial supervision and the responsibility assigned to the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office for arrests and the investigation conducted by the NKVD bodies, it is necessary to recognize as necessary:

a) establish that all prosecutors supervising the investigation carried out by the NKVD bodies are approved by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the proposal of the relevant regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties and the prosecutor of the USSR;

b) to oblige the regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties within 2 months to check and submit for approval to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks the candidacies of all prosecutors supervising the investigation in the NKVD bodies;

c) oblige the Prosecutor of the USSR Comrade. Vyshinsky to select politically verified qualified prosecutors from the staff of the central apparatus to supervise the investigation conducted by the central apparatus of the NKVD of the USSR, and submit them for approval to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) within two decades.

7. To approve the measures of the NKVD of the USSR to streamline investigative proceedings in the NKVD bodies, set out in the order of October 23, 1938. In particular, to approve the decision of the NKVD on the organization of special investigative units in the operational departments.

Attaching particular importance to the correct organization of the investigative work of the NKVD bodies, to oblige the NKVD of the USSR to ensure the appointment of the best, most politically tested and qualified party members who have proven themselves at work as investigators in the center and in the localities.

Establish that all investigators of the NKVD bodies in the center and in the localities are appointed only by order of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

8. To oblige the NKVD of the USSR and the Prosecutor of the USSR to give instructions to their local authorities on the exact execution of this resolution.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks draw the attention of all employees of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office to the need to decisively eliminate the above-mentioned

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shortcomings in the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office and the exceptional importance of organizing all investigative and prosecutorial work in a new way.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks warn all employees of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office that for the slightest violation of Soviet laws and directives of the Party and the Government, every employee of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office, regardless of persons, will be brought to severe judicial responsibility.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR V. MOLOTOV Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. STALIN

November 17, 1938 No. P
4387

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 85-87. Copy. Typescript.

Published: Historical archive, 1992, No. I, pp. 125-128.

Protocol No. 65a.

No. 363

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"STATEMENT by Comrade Ezhov N.I."

November 24, 1938

160 - Statement of Comrade Ezhov N.I.

Having considered the statement of comrade. Yezhov with a request to release him from the duties of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and taking into account both the motives set forth in this statement and his ill state, which does not give him the opportunity to lead two large people's commissariats at the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decides:

1. Satisfy the request of comrade. Yezhov to release him from the duties of People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR.
2. Save for com. Yezhov as secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, chairman of the commission of party control and people's commissar of water transport.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1003. L. 34-35. Script. Typescript.

"Historical Archive" published. 1992. No. 1. S. 131.

Protocol No. 65a.

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CODE TELEGRAM I.V. STALIN TO THE
LEADERS OF THE PARTY
ORGANIZATIONS ON THE UNFAVORABLE SITUATION IN THE NKVD

November 25, 1938

No. 1316

ÿTO THE FIRST SECRETARIES OF THE CC OF THE NATIONAL
COMPARTIES, KRAIKOMS AND OBCOMMS*

In mid-November of this year, the Central Committee received a statement from Comrade Zhuravlev (Head of the UNKVD) from the Ivanovo region about troubles in the NKVD office, about mistakes in the work of the NKVD, about an inattentive attitude to signals from the field, warnings about the betrayal of Litvin, Kamensky,

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Radzivilovsky, Tsesarsky, Shapiro and other responsible employees of the NKVD, that People's Commissar Comrade Yezhov does not respond to these warnings, etc.

At the same time, the Central Committee received information that after the defeat of the Yagoda gang, another gang of traitors appeared in the organs of the NKVD of the USSR, such as Nikolaev, Zhukovsky, Lyushkov, Uspensky, Passov, Fedorov, who

deliberately confuse investigative cases, shield the notorious enemies of the people, and these people do not meet with sufficient opposition from Comrade Yezhov.

Having raised the question of the state of affairs in the NKVD for discussion, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks demanded an explanation from Comrade Yezhov. Tov. Yezhov filed a statement where he admitted the above errors, admitted, in addition, that he was responsible for not taking measures against the flight of Lyushkov (UNKVD of the Far East), the flight of Uspensky (People's Commissar of the NKVD of Ukraine), admitted that he clearly failed to cope with his tasks in the NKVD and asked to be relieved of his duties as People's Commissar of the NKVD, to retain his posts in the NKVD and in the line of work in the bodies of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks granted the request of Comrade Yezhov, released him from work in the NKVD and approved him as People's Commissar of the NKVD of the USSR at the unanimous proposal of the members of the Central Committee, including Comrade Yezhov, the current First Deputy of the NKVD Comrade. Beria L.P.

You will receive the text of Comrade Yezhov's statement by mail.

Immediately acquaint the people's commissars of the NKVD and the heads of the UNKVD with this message.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks STALIN

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 58. L. 61-61v. Script. Typescript.

— inscribed in Stalin's pencil.

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ORDER OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS ON THE PROCEDURE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISION
OF THE SNK AND THE CC OF THE AUCP(b) DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1938

ORDER

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Union for 1938 On the procedure for implementing the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938.

No. 00762 November 26, 1938 city. Moscow.

The Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938 "On arrests, prosecutorial supervision and investigation" reveals serious shortcomings and distortions in the work of the NKVD and prosecutor's offices and indicates ways to improve the work of our Soviet intelligence in the final defeat of the enemies of the people and cleansing our country of espionage and sabotage agents of foreign intelligence from all traitors and traitors to the motherland.

The correct implementation of this resolution, which requires friendly, energetic and selfless work from all employees of the NKVD Center and its local bodies, will lead to a radical improvement in agent-information and investigative work, to a decisive correction and elimination of errors that have occurred in the work of the NKVD. and perversions.

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In order to ensure the steady implementation of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, all NKVD bodies are obliged to follow the following guidelines when implementing this decree:

1. Immediately stop carrying out any mass arrests and evictions, understanding by mass operations group arrests or evictions without a differentiated approach to each of the arrested or evicted persons and a preliminary comprehensive consideration of all accusatory materials available against him.
2. Arrests shall be carried out on a strictly individual basis, issuing a special resolution for each person subject to arrest, in which the need for arrest must be substantiated in detail and specifically. Cancel the practice of drawing up so-called certificates or memorandums of arrest. Arrests must be agreed in advance with the prosecutor.
3. The chiefs of the district and city departments of the NKVD for the arrest shall first submit to the heads of the relevant UNKVD or NKVD of the Union and Autonomous Republics a reasoned decision and receive an arrest warrant.
4. Arrests in districts without prior authorization from the higher bodies of the NKVD should be allowed only in exceptional cases, when there is a fear that the person to be arrested may hide or cover up the traces of his crime, or if the criminal is caught at the scene of the crime. The head of the district or city department of the NKVD immediately notifies the higher authority about each such arrest.

Note: 1) District departments of the NKVD located in areas remote from regional, regional or republican centers (the list is attached) have the right to make arrests in agreement with the district prosecutor, without prior authorization, but with subsequent immediate notification of higher authorities NKVD about the arrest.

2) The bodies of the RK militia make arrests in their own line by order of the head of the district or city department of the RK militia and with the sanction of the district prosecutor.

5. The detention of persons by the NKVD and the RK police is carried out in strict accordance with Art. Art. 100, 103 and 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR or the corresponding articles of the Codes of Criminal Procedure of other union republics, followed by the proper execution of the arrest or the release of the detainee within 48 hours.

6. Consider invalid orders, circulars and orders of the NKVD of the USSR:.

No. 00439 of July 25, 1937 - Operational Order No. 00447 of July 30, 1937 No. 00485 of August 11, 1937

No. 00593 of September 20, 1937 No. 49990
of November 30, 1937 No. 50215 of
December 11, 1937 No. C-74 of January 13,
1938 No. 202 of January 29, 1938 No. 326
of February 16, 1938 No. 00606 of
September 17, 1938 year No. 189 of
September 21, 1938

and in accordance with paragraphs. 1 and 2 of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the
Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated November 17, 1938, to cancel the current orders,
circulars and orders of the NKVD of the USSR:

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No. 00486 dated August 15, 1937

No. 00693 dated October 23, 1937

No. 234 of February 1938

No. C-835 of March 31, 1938

No. 63 of March 31, 1938

No. 860 of April 23, 1938

No. 00319 dated May 21, 1938.

7. When resolving the issue of sending cases completed by the investigation, be guided by the
following:

a) all cases, as a rule, be referred through the prosecutor to the court in accordance with the laws on
jurisdiction;

b) send cases to the Special Conference under the NKVD of the USSR with the conclusion of the
prosecutor in cases where there are circumstances in the case that prevent the case from being taken to
court (danger of deciphering a valuable agent, impossibility in court to use evidence revealing the guilt of
the arrested person while the guilt of the arrested no doubt, etc.).

To reduce as much as possible the number of cases sent to the Special Conference by subjecting
these cases to a careful selection.

8. Establish that the cases sent to the Special Conference of the NKVD of the USSR are drawn
up in full accordance with the codes of criminal procedure, in particular with Article 206 of the
Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the Code of Criminal
Procedure of other Union republics on presenting to the person under investigation after the end of
the investigation all the investigative material.

Note: undercover materials are not filed in investigative cases, but are stored separately, in a
separate case and are not presented to the person under investigation.

9. Establish that cases sent to the Special Conference are reported at the meeting of the Special Conference personally by the People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the heads of the regional and regional UNKVD or their deputies.

To oblige the heads of the relevant departments and departments of the NKVD of the USSR to attend the discussion of cases at the Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR.

10. To organize a secretariat at the Special Meeting, which will be entrusted with preliminary verification and preparation for the meeting of cases sent to the Special Meeting.

Approve the regulations on the secretariat of the Special Meeting under the NKVD of the USSR, the structure and staff (attached).

I. Investigative cases against foreign nationals are investigated locally by the relevant NKVD bodies, and, as a rule, they are sent to the courts through the prosecutor, in accordance with the effective orders of the NKVD on arrests and the procedure for conducting cases of foreign nationals.

Cases of foreign nationals should be sent to the Special Conference of the NKVD of the USSR only in exceptional cases.

Note: paragraph 5 of the order of the NKVD of the USSR No. 00606 of 1938 on the submission of all cases against foreign nationals to the 3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR is canceled by paragraph 6 of this order.

12. With regard to Soviet citizens visiting foreign embassies and consulates, to practice the detention and identification of detainees. Detention should not last more than 48 hours, during which, in the presence of compromising materials, it is necessary to formalize the arrest of detainees, with strict observance of the relevant articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or release them if there are no necessary grounds for arrest.

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13. All investigative cases that are currently being processed by the NKVD bodies must be drawn up and subsequently sent to the courts or to a Special Meeting under the NKVD of the USSR with strict observance of the relevant articles of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938 and this order.

All People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the heads of the regional and regional UNKVD should immediately develop a specific plan and deadlines for sending the current investigation cases for consideration and begin to implement them.

To ensure the completion of this work on time, if necessary, create special groups of qualified employees of operational departments.

Report on the measures taken to the NKVD of the USSR and every ten days inform the NKVD of the USSR on the progress of the implementation of this paragraph of the order.

14. Consideration in the manner prescribed by clause 13 of this order is also subject to those investigative cases that have already been considered at a Special Conference or at troikas under the NKVD and the NKVD and the police, but for which the sentence has not yet been carried out. Cases against these persons are returned to the relevant NKVD and UNKVD and departments of the NKVD of the USSR for additional investigation and further direction in accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938.

15. Cancel the practice of prolonging the punishment of those in exile and camps. Persons who have served the term of punishment established for them are released. If new compromising materials have been received against persons serving sentences during their stay in the camp, then cases against them must be initiated again, with strict observance of the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938.

16. To supply the entire staff of operatives of the NKVD Center and in the field with copies of criminal codes and codes of criminal procedure.

Deputy Head of the First Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR Comrade. Petrov, within ten days, to agree with the central legal publishing house, as well as with the publishing houses of the national republics, on the allocation (or reprinting) of the required number of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Suggest personally to the people's commissars of internal affairs of the union and autonomous republics and the heads of the regional and regional NKVD, upon receipt of this order, to conduct, with the call of the heads of the district and city branches of the NKVD, at which to read the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, orders No. 00701 and 00702 dated October 23, 1938 and this order and give the necessary explanations.

Similar meetings should be held in the offices of the district and city departments of the NKVD personally by the heads of these departments.

18. Additional instructions will be given on the procedure for deploying intelligence and intelligence work.

Steadily implementing the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, the organs of the NKVD under the leadership of the Party and the Government must achieve the speedy and decisive elimination of all shortcomings and distortions in their work and a radical improvement in the organization of further work for the complete defeat all enemies of the people, for clearing our homeland of the espionage and sabotage agents of foreign intelligence services, thereby ensuring the further success of socialist construction.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR BERIA

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List of districts in which the heads of the district departments of the NKVD have the right

make arrests with the sanction of district prosecutors, followed by immediate notification of the higher bodies of the NKVD.

Khabarovsk Territory Seleznevo-Bureinsky

Chita Region Zeya-Ussuriysky

Primorsky Krai Soviet

Altai Territory Baevsky,

Blagoveshchensky,

Klyuchevsky,

Rodinsky,

Khabarovsk.

Novosibirsk region Teguldet'sky,

Aleksandrovskiy,

Karagasovsky,

Tym'sky.

Krasnoyarsk Territory Artemov'sky,

Kezhem'sky,

Turukhansk, Khatanga, Tajik
SSR, Asht,

Isfarinsky,

Kalininabad'sky,

Kanibadam'sky,

Leninabad,

Matchinsky,

Nau'sky,

Ura-Tubinsky,

Shakhristan

Howls. Kazakhst. region Irtysh

Maximo-Gorky West.
Kazakhst. region Chingilauri

Karaganda region Bayan-Aul,

Karkaraly,

Karsakpai,
Kongyratsky,
Kuvsky
Kustanai region Tugai
Kirghiz SSR Galchinsky,
Aravan,
Bazar-Kurgansky,
Batkan,
Jalal-Abad,
Karasuu,
Naukatsky,
Tashkumyrsky,
Toguztorovsky,
Uzgensky,
Chatkal
Yakut ASSR Abysky,
Anebarian,
Bulunsky,
Lensky,
Nizhne-Kolyma,
Sredne-Kolyma,
Ust-Yansky.

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REGULATIONS ON THE SECRETARIAT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING UNDER THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE USSR

The secretariat of the Special Conference under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR is entrusted with the preparation of investigative cases for consideration at the Special Conference, the organization of meetings of the latter and the preparation of minutes of the meetings.

Accordingly, the Secretariat of the Special Meeting:

1. Checks the correctness of the execution of the investigative file, in accordance with the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938.
2. Regulates the receipt of cases for the Special Conference and checks the jurisdiction of the cases submitted to the Special Conference.
3. Gets acquainted with the content of the case materials, checks the compliance of the indictment with these materials, draws up a summary of the case on the jurisdiction of its Special Conference and the correctness of execution and submits it to the prosecutor for conclusion.
4. Prepares the meetings of the Special Meeting, draws up the agenda of the meeting, notifies the relevant NKVD and UNKVD of the meetings of the Special Meeting, registers the cases submitted for consideration by the Special Meeting in the 1st Special Department of the NKVD.
5. Draws up the minutes of the meetings of the Special Meeting and submits extracts from the minutes and cases considered to the 1st Special Department of the NKVD of the USSR for execution.
6. Control over the execution of the decision of the Special Meeting.

In accordance with the specified tasks, the Secretariat of the Special Conference under the People's Commissar consists of 2 departments:

Section 1 is responsible for:

verification of investigative cases submitted for consideration by the Special Conference, familiarization with the case materials and drawing up conclusions on cases (clauses 1, 2, 3 of this regulation).

For the 2nd section:

organization of meetings of the Special Meeting, execution of minutes of meetings and transfer of extracts and cases to the 1st Special Department and control of execution (clauses 4-6 of the regulation).

Note: the operational staff of the Secretariat, who draw up opinions on cases, are present during the consideration of these cases in the Special Meeting.

Addendum: Staff of the secretariat of the Special Meeting*.

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 92-96. Script. Typescript.

•Published without application.

No. 366

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT WORKERS FOR THE NKVD" (93)

November 26, 1938

3 - 0 workers for the NKVD.

1. Allow the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs to organize monthly courses to train workers for the NKVD in the amount of 100 people.

2. Instruct t.t. Beria and Malenkov, together with the regional committees, regional committees, the Central Committee of the National Communist Party, select students for these courses from among the leading district and regional party and Komsomol workers.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1004. L. 1. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

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No. 367

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT WORKERS FOR THE NKVD OF THE USSR"

November 27, 1938

12 - 0 workers for the NKVD of the USSR.

Send to the disposal of the NKVD of the USSR to work in the central office of the following comrades:

Evtekhova I.N.

Ilyina N.M.

Drogachenko D.D.

Maklakova V.A.

Rozhkova I.N.

Lapshenkina I.S.

Malikova N.M.

Laricheva A.T.

Siluanova V.M.

Ignatochkina Ya.G.

Golovnikova K.V.

Toptygina V.A.

Titova S.V.

Savina B.I.

Mukhametzhanova T.Sh.

Kuzmina V.F.

Kolokoltseva I.I.

Samoilova D.A.

Solomatina V.D.

Korneeva P.I.

Borovkova I.I.

Balyabina G.S.

Kholodkova A.T.

Balashova Ya.M.

Rumyantseva A.N.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1004. L. 3. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 368

NOTE A.Ya. VYSHINSKY I.V. STALIN AND V.M.
MOLOTOV ON THE DRAFT ORDER Ha 1/001562

November 26, 1938

No. 379 hp

Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to Comrade I.V. STALIN

Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to Comrade V.M. MOLOTOV

In pursuance of the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938 "On Arrests, Prosecutorial Supervision and the Conduct of the Investigation" I present a draft of my order on this issue. I ask for your instructions.

A. VYSHINSKY

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ORDER OF THE PROSECUTOR OF THE UNION OF THE SSR

No. 000 November 00, 1938

Moscow

The Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 17/11, 1938 "On Arrests, Prosecutorial Supervision and the Conduct of Investigations" revealed gross shortcomings and a number of distortions in the work of the prosecutor's office and the NKVD and gave the workers of the prosecutor's office and the NKVD a powerful tool eradication of these shortcomings and distortions, a powerful means for the further improvement of our work, for the selfless and honest, Bolshevik struggle against all enemies of the people, against the fascist, Trotskyist-Bukharin and other agents of foreign intelligence and all traitors to the motherland.

For the purpose of the most complete and successful implementation of this resolution, all prosecutors of the union and autonomous republics, territories, regions, autonomous regions, districts, city, district prosecutors, prosecutors of camps, prosecutors of military districts, armies, fleets, groups, corps, divisions, military prosecutors of the border and internal troops of the NKVD, prosecutors of water transport, railways and sections are charged with the primary duty:

1. Arrest warrants to be given only to prosecutors of the union and autonomous republics, territories, regions, autonomous regions and districts in strict accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 17.ST-1935.

District and city prosecutors may authorize arrests only in exceptional cases and with immediate notification of this to the regional and regional prosecutors.

According to the military prosecutor's office, the prosecutor's office and water transport, arrest warrants are given exclusively and only by the prosecutor of the corresponding military district, the linear prosecutor of the road or water basin, or, in their absence, by their deputies.

2. In accordance with clauses 1 and 3 of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 17/XI s. d. when giving sanctions for arrests, be strictly guided by Art. Art. 147 and 158 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics.

When issuing sanctions for arrests, demand from the NKVD bodies the submission of reasoned decisions with an exact indication of the circumstances exposing the person in the commission of a crime, and the grounds that necessitate the arrest, guided by a strictly individual approach in each individual case.

Prohibit issuing sanctions for arrests by phone, by reference, memorandum
moms, etc.

3. In all cases of detention of persons suspected of committing crimes, strictly observe the requirements of Art. Art. 100, 102, 103, and 104 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union republics.

4. In all cases of issuing sanctions for arrests, immediately initiate surveillance proceedings against each person subject to arrest. Supervisory production should contain: a copy of the submitted by the NKVD

the arrest warrant with the prosecutor's note on the issuance of the arrest warrant, indicating the hour, day, month and year of the sanction, as well as all materials subsequently received on this case. Supervisory proceedings must also contain copies of all resolutions and instructions given on the present case in the course of the prosecutor's supervision of the investigation.

5. Due to the fact that, according to the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, the prosecutor who authorized the arrest is responsible

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responsibility for each wrongful arrest, along with the NKVD employees, to oblige prosecutors to strictly comply with the requirements of Art. 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the Criminal Procedure Code of other Union republics, ensuring an immediate change in the measure of restraint after the need has passed.

6. Pursuant to clause 4 of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 17.XI. — since. oblige the prosecutors, for their part, to ensure the exact observance of all the requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the union republics.

7. When monitoring the completion of the investigation by the NKVD bodies within the time limits established by law, strictly follow Art. 116 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics.

8. In order to radically restructure, in accordance with the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, the entire system of work of the prosecutor's office to supervise the investigation of cases, oblige prosecutors:

a) ensure that the investigating authorities strictly comply with the requirements of Art. Art. 111 and 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR ^ Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other union republics, striving for the completeness, comprehensiveness and objectivity of the investigation, the immediate and decisive elimination of all violations of the law; in the event of a criminal violation of laws being established, immediately report this to a higher prosecutor and the Prosecutor of the USSR in order to bring the perpetrators to justice;

b) steadily demand from the investigating authorities compliance with Art. 114 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics on the procedure for considering petitions of the accused for the performance of certain investigative actions;

c) ensure strict compliance with Art. Art. 212-218 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics on the procedure for considering complaints about the conduct of an investigation.

9. Oblige prosecutors to ensure strict compliance with Art. Art. 134-139 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics, namely:

a) drawing up a record of the interrogation immediately after the end of the interrogation;

b) obligatory reading of the protocol to the interrogated, and in case of its

this requirement - the presentation of the protocol to the interrogated for personal reading;

c) mandatory introduction of all amendments and additions to the protocol at the request of the interrogated person;

d) obligatory provision to the interrogated, in case of his request, of the opportunity to write down his testimony with his own hand.

All amendments made to the record of interrogation must be specified in the record, and these reservations must be signed by both the interrogator and the investigator.

10. All instructions of prosecutors on the performance of certain investigative actions, on the elimination of violations of the law, etc. give in writing. Copies of these documents must be kept in the supervisory proceedings in this case.

Oblige prosecutors to systematically check the execution of their instructions by the investigating authorities; in case of non-compliance, immediately bring to the attention of the leadership of the relevant bodies of the NKVD and the higher prosecutor.

When familiarizing himself with the protocols of interrogation, the prosecutor is obliged to make an inscription on the protocol with the designation of the hour, day and year.

11. Checking, in accordance with clause 5 of the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, the implementation by the investigating authorities of all established rules for conducting an investigation, oblige prosecutors to carry out

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this check by interrogating and re-interrogating the accused, participating in the production of confrontations, conducting expert examinations, etc.

The prosecutor must note his participation in the performance of investigative actions in the relevant protocols.

12. At the end of the preliminary investigation and before sending the cases to the court or the Special Conference, ensure mandatory compliance with the requirements of Art. 206 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics.

In all cases of underinvestigation of the case and the need for additional verification of evidence, send the case for further investigation in order to establish the circumstances that are not clear in the case.

13. Pay special attention to the strict observance of Art. 117 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics on the grounds for combining cases in one investigative proceeding.

14. When approving indictments, pay special attention to compliance with the requirements of Art. 207 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding

Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics.

On the approval of the indictment, make an appropriate inscription on the indictment itself with the exact designation of the date of approval.

If the prosecutor finds it necessary to redraw the indictment, oblige the prosecutors to strictly comply with Art. 224 Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding Art. Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union Republics.

15. If the prosecutor establishes during the investigation or at the end of the investigation that there are insufficient grounds for bringing the person under investigation to court, draw up a reasoned decision to dismiss the case and send it to the appropriate bodies of the NKVD for execution.

16. Keep in mind that all the above requirements for the implementation of prosecutorial supervision of the investigation apply equally to both cases sent for consideration by the court and cases sent for consideration by the Special Conference of the NKVD of the USSR.

17. When resolving the issue of sending the cases completed by the investigation to the court or the Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR, be guided by the following:

a) all cases completed by the investigation, if there are sufficient data to bring the accused to trial, as a rule, should be sent in accordance with Art. 21, 32, 40, 48, 59, 60, 66, 69, 71 of the law "On the Judicial System of the USSR, Union and Autonomous Republics" and the relevant articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Union Republics on jurisdiction for consideration by the appropriate courts;

b) send cases for consideration by the Special Conference in exceptional cases, namely:

when the nature of the evidence of the guilt of the accused does not allow their use in a court session (intelligence data; documents that are not subject, due to serious operational considerations, to be presented in a court session, etc.);

when the evidence in the case is the testimony of persons who, due to serious operational considerations, cannot be interrogated in court.

18. In accordance with paragraph 6 of I. "b" of the decision to take, for its part, the necessary measures to ensure the submission for approval by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks within the prescribed period of candidates for prosecutors supervising the investigation in the NKVD bodies.

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19. Within ten days, submit to the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR the lists of prosecutors exercising this supervision at the present time and subject to review.

exemption from this work, indicating whether they can be used in another job in the prosecution office or are subject to expulsion from the prosecutor's office altogether.

Drawing special attention of all prosecutors to the exceptional importance of the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 17, 1938, aimed at a radical and decisive restructuring of investigative and prosecutorial work and the decisive elimination of all shortcomings and distortions in this matter, I remind everyone prosecutors about the need for honest, most persistent, genuinely Bolshevik work to achieve the successful fulfillment of all the requirements of the party and government to improve investigative and prosecutorial work.

The resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 17.XI - this year, as well as this order, carefully discuss at the operational prosecutor's meetings. Immediately report the execution to the USSR Prosecutor in person.

P. p. Prosecutor of the USSR A. VYSHINSKY

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 85-87. Script. Typescript.

On the first sheet there is a resolution: "For" Art.

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FROM THE DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ISSUES OF THE NKID"

November 27, 1938

13 - Issues of the NKID.

4. Propose to the NKVD to provide the Polish embassy with more detailed information about the arrested Polish citizens.

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 255. L. 56. Copy. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 370

NOTE L.Z. MEHLIS I.V. TO STALIN ON A
PROVOCATIVE LETTER FROM NEW YORK

November 28, 1938

No. 4254ss

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Comrade. STALIN

During my business trip to the Kremlin, an extravagant provocative letter with a stamp from New York arrived in my name. This letter was forwarded by the commandant's office of the Kremlin to the Political Directorate of the Red Army, and from there it was transferred to the Special Department of the NKVD in the person of the former chief Fedorov, who turned out to be an enemy of the people. Now this is a provocative letter from the Special Department, apparently

concocted in Moscow embassy circles, returned to the PU of the Red Army Sending you this letter, I would have thought that the NKVD should have started looking for the provocateurs of the letter.

L. MEHLIS

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Copy

Dear Leva!

Your shop on 34th Street is closed and everything is sold for next to nothing. In vain you sent the whole party at the disposal of Kogan. This party was better than the previous one. Only better could be sold through Mosselprom to Rabinovich.

Amtorg is only engaged in intrigues and thinks that his uncle, through Lazarus, will be able to hide his tricks. Only in vain do you allow them all to profit by risking your skin. Packages from Rosa and Moses came from San Francisco and the proceeds are credited there on the spot.

You will receive details by mail from Washington. This letter was sent to the address of Kaganovich, so that it would not fall into the clutches of your Manka.

Boris and Bronya are healthy, their son was born on June 15th. Ethel's husband died of a broken heart. Her husband's mother wants Ora to live with her in Chicago. We are all healthy here and dream of seeing you soon.

Forgive my daub. You know it's hard for me to write in Russian. Well, I kiss you. Your brother Solomon.

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 206. L. 113-114. Copy. Typescript.

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CODE TELEGRAM V.A. Donskoy G.M. MALENKOV O G.F.
GORBACHE

November 29, 1938

No. 1372/sh - From Khabarovsk.

Top secret

Moscow. Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. MALENKOV

I consider it necessary to report some observations on him, *i.e. Gorbach*, connections with persons working in other areas.

** Khvorostyan **, according to him, is a person very close to him, raised by him and with whom he is closely connected; Armenian surname unrelated

Khvorostyan has no origin - he is Russian.

ÿÿZarifov** and **Babushkin**, who work in the first department of the center, are people with whom, in his words, he is "connected by blood". He talked to them by wire and telephone.

Kostikov, who works in the same department, was brought by Zarifov from Gorky, and ours insistently asked to be released to Khabarovsk.

** Mikhelson ** who used to work as a chief in the Crimea, and now in NKVD, his personal friend. I want to remind you that Shchuchkin at one time spoke about the arrest of a certain Latvian woman in the Crimea after she said that she thought that Mikhelson was not the person he claims to be. According to him, Shchuchkin then told these facts to someone in the center.

All this is gleaned from fragmentary remarks and observations. Maybe all this is already known, yet I decided to report for fidelity.

DONSKOY

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 65. L. 135. Original. Typescript.

— handwritten by Stalin. *»_** circled.

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No. 372

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ON THE PROCEDURE FOR COORDINATION OF ARRESTS"

December 1, 1938

27 - 0 order of coordination of arrests. (Resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.)

Make the following decision (see appendix).

Top secret Ex. No. 46

People's Commissars of Internal Affairs of the Union and Autonomous Republics, heads of the UNKVD of territories and regions, heads of district, city and district branches of the NKVD.

Prosecutors of the Union and Autonomous Republics, Territories and Regions, District, City and District Prosecutors.

To the secretaries of the Central Committees of the National Communist Parties, regional committees, regional committees, district committees, city committees and district committees of the CPSU(b).

ABOUT THE ORDER OF COORDINATION OF ARRESTS.

Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated November 17 of this year. has a reference in paragraph 3-"a" to the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 17, 1935 "On the procedure for coordinating arrests."

In view of the fact that the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of June 17, 1935 is outdated in some of its parts and needs to be clarified, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decide:

1. Repeal the decision of June 17, 1935.
2. Replace the decree of June 17, 1935 with the following decree, which should regulate the issues of coordinating arrests:
 - 1) Permission to arrest deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is given only upon receipt by the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office and the NKVD of the consent of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR or the Chairmen of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, according to their affiliation.

Permits for the arrest of senior employees of the People's Commissariats of the Union and Union republics and equivalent central institutions (heads of departments and heads of departments, managers of trusts and their deputies, directors and deputy directors of industrial enterprises, state farms, etc.), as well as engineers, agronomists, professors, doctors, heads of scientists, educational and research institutions serving in various institutions - are given in agreement with the relevant People's Commissars of the USSR or the Union Republics, according to their affiliation.

- 2) Permission to arrest members and candidate members of the AUCP(b) is given in agreement with the first secretaries, and in their absence - with the second secretaries of the district, or city, or district, or regional, or regional committees of the AUCP(b) , or the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, according to their affiliation, and in relation to communists holding leading positions in the People's Commissariats of the USSR and equivalent central institutions, or in relation to responsible communist workers of party, Soviet and economic institutions - upon receipt of then the consent of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

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- 3) Permits for the arrest of military personnel of the highest, senior and middle commanding staff of the Red Army and the Navy are given in agreement with the People's Commissar of Defense or the People's Commissar of the Navy, according to affiliation.

4) Sanctions for arrests are given in the district by the district prosecutor, in the city - by the city prosecutor, in the district - by the prosecutor of the district, in autonomous republics - by the prosecutors of these republics, in the territories (oblasts) - by the regional (oblast) prosecutors.

In cases of crimes in railway and water transport, sanctions for arrests are given by district prosecutors, traffic prosecutors, prosecutors of swimming pools, according to their affiliation; in cases under the jurisdiction of the Military Tribunals, by the prosecutors of the military districts.

Sanctions for arrests carried out by the People's Commissariats of Internal Affairs of the union republics directly, that is, in addition to the local bodies of the NKVD, are given by the prosecutors of these republics.

Sanctions for arrests carried out directly by the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR, that is, in addition to local bodies of the NKVD, are given by the prosecutor of the USSR.

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR V. MOLOTOV Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. STALIN

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1004. L. 6, 51. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 373

CODE TELEGRAM P.Kh. KULAKOVA I.V. STALIN
ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF INFORMING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE TERRITORY
ON THE REMOVAL OF N.I. Ezhov

December 3, 1938

No. 1384/sh

Central Committee of the CPSU (b) comrade. STALIN

The anniversary of the NKVD is approaching, is it possible now to inform the heads of the district departments of the NKVD, the secretaries of the district committees and the speakers about the release of comrade. Yezhov.

Secretary of the Krasnoyarsk Regional Committee KULAKOV
RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 58. L. 63. Original. Typescript.

There are handwritten notes in the text: "It is possible. Secret. Central Committee. I. Stalin.

No. 374

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION BOYTSOVA I.V. STALIN

December 4, 1938

Top Secret Series "K"

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CC AUCP(b), Comrade STALIN

Personally

Based on order b. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR - General Commissar of State Security comrade. EJO

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LUBYANKA. Stalin and the GU GB NKVD. 1937-1938

VA No. 00606 dated September 17, 1938, the Special Troika under the NKVD Oryol Region considered 61 cases of the DTO NKVD of the Moscow-Kyiv Railway. at Art. Bryansk.

In the process of hearing the cases, we doubted that all the accused confessed from the presented cases, and that apart from the consciousness of the accused, there are no other materials in the cases, and that even confrontations were not made between the accused co-workers. In some cases, we had doubts about "national affiliation", since in the certificates it was previously indicated that some of the arrested were "Polish", "Latvian", and when checking the investigative file, it turned out that they were Belarusians, Ukrainians, etc. Despite the fact that with regard to some, the Troika considered it possible, based on the materials of the investigation, to pass a sentence, including on the 1st category, however, we decided to call 6 people sentenced to death for interrogation and personally instructed the Head of the NKVD Directorate for the Oryol Region comrade SIMANOVSKY to interrogate them.

At the direction of the Transport Department of the NKVD of the USSR, on October 12, arrived in Orel early. DTO GUGB NKVD Moscow-Kyiv railway captain of state security comrade. Goryunov and comrade. Simanovsky, together with him, interrogated the following arrested persons:

1. MAKSIMOVICH Yuri Frantsevich
2. NARKUN Vladimir Adamovich
3. KAVETSKY Anton Ionarievich
4. LASHKOVA Alexander Platonovich
5. GERCHUK Stepan Zakharyevich and
6. KUKSA Theodosius Ignatievich.

During the interrogation, they refused their testimony about belonging to foreign intelligence services, with the exception of LASHKOV Alexander Platonovich (more on him below) and explained that they had testified in Bryansk and Kaluga on the persuasion of the investigators that all this was for the benefit of the Soviet government. and that when they objected to the investigators and declared that their Soviet government would severely punish them for this, that they were allegedly engaged in espionage activities, the investigators explained to them that the main thing was to give this evidence at the preliminary investigation, and at the trial they can refuse everything and their

the Soviet court will certainly release.

Such statements were in different forms from all the above-mentioned arrested persons.

During the interrogation, it was established that there was a clear falsification in determining the nationality of individual arrested persons and other materials of the investigation, in particular:

1. MAKSIMOVICH Yuri Frantsevich, born b. Grodno province. It is indicated in the materials that he is a Pole, in fact, according to his statement, he is a Belarusian, which can be seen from the attached passport and, according to his statement, from the birth certificate, which, by the way, is not attached to the case.
2. KAVETSKY Anton Ionarievich, the materials say that he is a Pole, he stated that he had received a birth certificate stating that he was Russian. The passport also states that he is Russian.

Arrested MAKSIMOVICH Yuri Frantsevich at the preliminary investigation testified that he was a resident of the Polish intelligence service and that he recruited 6 agents, including Vladimir Adamovich, who is involved in the NARKUN case. During the interrogation, Maksimovich, refusing his testimony, stated that he gave fictitious testimony about intelligence activities in favor of Poland, that all these testimony were invented by the investigator. So, for example, he testified about NARKUN, and he

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I saw the arrested NARKUN Vladimir Adamovich once in my life at some meeting and that he never knew him and did not talk to him.

The arrested NARKUN Vladimir Adamovich was immediately summoned, the latter, refusing his testimony, stated that he had never seen MAKSIMOVICH and that he first learned about the presence of such a person while in prison at the Bryansk OTO NKVD and never met him. talked.

We made a confrontation between the accused MAXIMO HIV and NARKUN, who at the confrontation confirmed all of the above.

In the investigation file on the charge of KUKS Theodosius Ignatievich, there are materials that he is an agent of Polish intelligence and that he was recruited by a Polish intelligence officer at st. Miklashevichi (Poland), when he drove our trains from the station. Zhitkovichi, being a machinist. During interrogation, KUKSA stated that he had never been to Poland, that he had never had our trains at st. Zhitkovichi did not carry that he had been living at the station for 28 years. Bryansk, for all the time of his work, he was in the side of Polesie once in the city of Gomel, and that he is surprised how he can be asked such questions, since the railway administration has documents about his work.

A characteristic interrogation took place with the arrested Alexander Platonovich LASHKOV. When asked whether he confirms his testimony given during the preliminary investigation, he stated:

"I fully and completely confirm the testimony given at the preliminary investigation. I really am a resident of the Latvian and Polish intelligence services and that I did not make the investigators suffer with me for a long time. I immediately disarmed and that the authorities were satisfied with me.

Such a statement made us wary, and in view of the fact that he recruited a number of people, comrade. SIMANOVSKY began to detail the circumstances of the recruitment, and in response to his question - let him tell who he recruited, when and under what circumstances, he called several people by their last names, and he could not remember the last names of two or three people. Then, of course, he was asked the following question - how, they say, did they recruit people into a spy organization and do not know their names and patronymics. In the course of this conversation, the arrested LASHKOV reached into his pocket and pulled out some piece of paper and began listing the names and in what year he recruited these people.

Asking what kind of piece of paper it was, it turned out that the names, first and middle names of the accused and the time of recruitment were written on the piece of paper.

On the basis of the re-interrogation, we came to the conclusion that in no case should the sentence be carried out against these people and that it is necessary to immediately check in the most detailed way the progress of the preliminary investigation in all cases that are submitted for consideration by the Special Troika at the NKVD Directorate. Oryol region, since in almost all cases, except for the testimony of the accused themselves, there are no undercover and investigative materials.

The decision of the Troika of October 1, 1938 on the Bryansk cases was canceled by a special decision of the Special Troika and all cases were personally transferred to the head of the DTO of the NKVD of the Moscow-Kyiv Railway. captain of state security comrade. Goryunov, for investigation.

From all of the above, it can be seen that the bodies of the DTO NKVD Mosk.-Kyiv. The railroads, who conducted the investigation, indiscriminately approached the accused, committed gross violations in the conduct of the investigation and interrogations.

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In this regard, the Special Troika at the NKVD Directorate for the Orel Region decided to transfer this material to the DTO of the NKVD of Moscow-Kyiv. railway, at the same time reported to the NKVD of the USSR (13 / X-38, No. 3283).

Despite our repeated reminders from the NKVD of the USSR, this issue has not been considered to this day.

I ask for your influence on the NKVD of the USSR, in order to speed up the analysis of this issue.

Secretary of the Orel Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks BOYTISOV

No. 1086

December 4, 1938 city.

EAGLE

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 255. L. 57-62. Script. Typescript.

On the first sheet there is a handwritten note and a resolution: "Ott. Boytsova, secretary Oryol regional committee";
"T-schu Beria.

I kindly ask you to take urgent measures to eliminate the described in

note Fighting lawlessness. I informed Boitsov that his report had been forwarded to the NKVD for urgent investigation. I. Stalin.

1 1/

XII-38.

No. 375

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT THE RECEPTION AND DELIVERY OF CASES OF THE NKVD" (94)

December 5, 1938

47-0 acceptance and delivery of cases by the NKVD (decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars
of the USSR)

Oblige comrade Yezhov, the former People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, to hand over the cases of the NKVD,
and Comrade Beria, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, to accept the cases.

Delivery and acceptance of cases to be carried out with the participation of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist
Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Andreev and Head. ORPO Central Committee Comrade Malenkov.

Handover and acceptance of cases to begin on December 7 and finish within a week. RGASPI. F. 17. Op.
3. D. 1004. L. 11. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 376

FROM M.P. Frinovsky I.V. TO STALIN ON THE ARREST OF V.A.
KHOMUTNIKOV

December 8, 1938

The materials of the investigation established the active participation of V. A. Khomutnikov, chairman of
the Kalmyk Central Executive Committee, in the anti-Soviet bourgeois-nationalist Trotskyist organization,
opened in Kalmykia. He is denounced by the testimony of those arrested in this case Chapchaev Arashi -
the former chairman of the Kalmyk Central Executive Committee, Kekeyev Erdni - the former people's
commissar of local industry of the KASSR, Dedeev Moit - the former second secretary of the Kalobkom
of the CPSU (b), Pyurbееv Andzhur - the former chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and
Amur-Senan - Writer...

Being in a leading job in Kalmykia, Khomutnikov, using his official position, planted and littered the state
apparatus of Kalmykia with White Guard and counter-revolutionary nationalist elements and

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contributed to the saboteurs in their counter-revolutionary wrecking activities in the national economy of the Kalmyk ASSR...

In 1935, while on a business trip in Moscow, Khomutnikov maintained close ties with the most prominent Kalmyk bourgeois nationalist Amur-Sanan, by whom he was indoctrinated and involved in a counter-revolutionary group created by Amur-Sanan on the instructions of a member of the anti-Soviet parallel center K. Radek...

I ask for permission to arrest Vasily Alekseevich Khomutnikov, born in 1893, comes from the Western ulus of the Kalmyk ASSR, chairman of the Kalmyk Central Executive Committee, member of the CPSU (b).

Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR

FRINOVSKY

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 328. L. 227-229. Script. Typescript.

On the first sheet there is a resolution: "T. Frinovsky. If Khomutnikov is a candidate for the Supreme Soviet, he should not be arrested now (he can be dealt with after the elections by calling new elections). If he is not a candidate, he can be arrested in one or two weeks, i.e. after the elections. I. Stalin.

No. 377

CODE TELEGRAM I.V. STALIN BOYTISOV ON THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS OF ILLEGAL ACTIONS OF
NKVD EMPLOYEES

December 12, 1938

No. 1364/sh

Eagle. To the secretary of the regional committee Boytsov

I have received your message about the false testimonies of six arrested persons. Similar reports are received from different places, as well as complaints against the former People's Commissar Yezhov that, as a rule, he did not respond to such signals. These complaints served as one of the reasons for the dismissal of Yezhov. Your message has been forwarded to the NKVD for urgent investigation.

STALIN

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 58. L. 64. Original. Typescript.

No. 378

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT THE DEPUTY PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF THE USSR, HEAD AND DEPUTY. HEAD OF GU GB "

December 15, 1938

108 - 0 Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, head and deputy. head of the
GUGB.

Approve:

a) First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and Head of the Main Directorate
of State Security Comrade. Merkulova V.N. - the current deputy head of the Main Directorate of State
Security.

b) Deputy Heads of the Main Directorate of State Security
dangers:

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Head of the Secret Political Department of the NKVD of the USSR Comrade. Kobulova B.Z. Head of
the Foreign Department of the NKVD of the USSR comrade. Dekanozov V.G., confirming him at
the same time as the head of the counterintelligence department of the NKVD of the USSR in combination.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1004. L. 22. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 379

NOTE G.M. MALENKOVA I.V. TO STALIN ABOUT THE TELEGRAM
IN TAJIKISTAN ON THE INVESTIGATION OF VIOLATIONS DURING
THE RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

December 17, 1938

Comrade STALIN

I propose to send the following telegram to the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b)
of Tajikistan Comrade. Protopopov:

"To the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Tajikistan, comrade. Protopopov.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks received information that in
Tajikistan, during the resettlement in October-November 1938 of part of the inhabitants of the border villages
in the rear areas, there were many facts of arbitrariness in relation to the inhabitants. The resettlement
was often carried out in such a way that a significant part of the property of the inhabitants was left at the
place of their former residence and was plundered. On this basis, emigration moods arose among some of
the inhabitants of the border regions, and there were even several attempts to cross the border from

individual migrating families.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks demands an immediate investigation of all these provocative facts, the punishment of those responsible for the arbitrariness and the adoption of measures to return property and provide assistance to the displaced. Report the results to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks proposes to explain why the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of Tajikistan did not inform the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks about these facts.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I. Stalin.

Head Department of Leading Party Organs of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks MALENKOV

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 58. L. 68. Original. Typescript.

The text contains handwritten notes: "For. I. St. K. Voroshilov*.

No. 380

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT WORKERS FOR THE NKVD OF THE USSR"

December 20, 1938

138 - 0 workers for the NKVD of the USSR.

Send the following comrades to the disposal of the NKVD of the USSR for responsible work in the central apparatus of the NKVD:

1) F.I. Konkin, releasing him from work as deputy. head sector of the Department of Leading Party Organs of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks;

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2) Kruglov S.N., releasing him from the work of the responsible organizer of the ORPO of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks;

3) Kuzmina S.I., releasing him from work pom. head ORPO Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks;

4) Konstantinov F.M., releasing him from the work of an instructor of the ORPO of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 1004. L. 28. Original. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

No. 381

SPECIAL MESSAGE L.P. Berii I.V. TO STALIN ON THE
DRAFT ORDER ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE
RECRUITMENT OF LEADING EMPLOYEES

December 26, 1938

No. 109818

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Comrade. STALIN

At the same time, I am sending a draft order to the NKVD on the prohibition of the recruitment of certain categories of workers of party, Soviet, economic, professional and public organizations.

Please consider it and provide guidance.

Appendix: according to the text.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR BERIA ORDER

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR

Contents: On the prohibition of the recruitment of certain categories of workers of party, Soviet, economic, professional and public organizations

(Approved by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on December 26, 1938)

In the organs of the NKVD, there are cases of recruitment of agents and informers from among the responsible executives of the party, Soviet and economic apparatuses, as well as from the staff serving the apparatuses of the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, regional, regional, city and district party committees.

I ORDER:

To all the NKVD of the Union and Autonomous Republics, the NKVD of the territories and regions, the heads of the city and district branches of the NKVD and the head of the DTO:

1. Stop recruiting from among the responsible leaders of the Party, Soviet, economic, professional and public organizations.
2. Stop recruiting *any* workers serving the apparatus of the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, regional, regional, city and district committees of the party.
3. Immediately cut off contact with all previously recruited workers of the categories listed in paragraphs 1 and 2, about which to inform each recruited agent or informant by calling him and selecting the appropriate subscription.

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Destroy the personal and work files of agents and informers of the above categories in the presence of a representative of the district committee, city committee, regional committee, regional committee or Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, about which an appropriate act should be drawn up.

4. To acquaint the entire operational staff of the NKVD, UNKVD and city district departments, as well as the first secretaries of the Central Committee of the National Communist Parties, regional, regional, city and district party committees with this order. This order shall be put into effect within 10 days after its receipt at the local level.

The NKVD of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the NKVD of the territories and regions shall report to the NKVD of the USSR on the execution with a special memorandum.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Union of the USSR
Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank L. BERIA

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 129-131. Script. Typescript.

On the first sheet there is a resolution: "For (with amendment) I. Stalin. V. Molotov. A. Mikoyan, Zhdanov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Andreev."

— entered by I.V. Stalin

On a separate sheet there is a decision on approval: "By a survey of members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks *: "Approve, with amendment, a draft order prohibiting the recruitment of certain
catho-
mountains of workers in party, Soviet, economic, professional and public organizations. P 4413. 12/26/38 No protocol*. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 128.

No. 382

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"QUESTION OF THE NKVD" (95)

December 27, 1938

184 - Question of the NKVD.

Accept the proposal of the NKVD on the eviction from the USSR of all those arrested Iranian citizens who are physically healthy,
along with their families.

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 255. L. 63. Copy. Typescript.

Protocol No. 66.

REFERENCE

MATERIAL

NOTES

1. This version was one of three versions of the indictment, which were successively corrected by I.V. Stalin. According to the first option, 16 people were put on trial, including S.B. Members, professor, chief legal adviser at the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, second

17 people, and in the third final version, instead of S.B. Chlenov, previously absent A.Ya. Livshits and I.D. Turk. See Rehabilitation: Polit. Processes of the 30-50s. Under the general editorship. A.N. Yakovlev. M. 1991, S. 224-225.

2. On January 13, in the presence of members of the Politburo, I.V. Stalin, K.E. Voroshilov, L.M. Kaganovich, N.I. Yezhov, a confrontation was held between N.I. Bukharin and V.N. Astrov, during which Astrov argued that Bukharin created an opposition platform in the party. Stalin in his questions emphasized that "the group of the Rights had its own centre. There was a center of 3-4 people and there was an asset attracted to the meetings of the center. APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 270. L. 54-55. Astrov's testimony was included, on Stalin's instructions, in a general list of 27 protocols (on 327 pages) sent to

February 18, 1937 to members and candidates of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks as materials for item 1 of the agenda of the February-March plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. These were the protocols of interrogations of Yu.L. Pyatakova, N.A. Uglanova, A.N. Slepko, A.G. Beloborodov and other party, Soviet, economic, and scientific workers, both already repressed and arrested by the NKVD. After reading the testimony of Astrov N.A. Bukharin, in a letter to Stalin, noted: "The testimonies were drawn up with great deliberateness: there is not only slander, there is something more. I am for agents (Astrov, for example). But it is necessary that the agents do not lie and do not slander and do not lead to their concepts and do not engage in provocation. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 291. L. 14.

3. The leadership of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs was against the organization of the process, the proposals for which were set out in a special report by N.I. Yezhov and A.Ya. Vyshinsky I.V. Stalin on December 25, 1936.

In it, they noted that "the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR in connection with the criminal activities in the USSR of a number of German fascists, in October-November, 136 people were arrested, of which 21 were German citizens and 4 were foreign citizens of other states. The investigation into the cases of these arrested persons has been completed. We consider it expedient to bring to justice 24 persons, including 8 German citizens and 1 Lithuanian citizen.

All 24 defendants were interrogated by the deputy. Prosecutor of the Union Comrade Roginsky G.K.

The trial, in our opinion, should take 5-6 days.

Informing about the above, we ask you to approve the following proposals:

1) approve the attached draft indictment;

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2) to hear the case in Moscow in an open court session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the SSR, consisting of: the chairman - comrade Ulrikh V.V., members of the court - comrade RYCHKOV and GOLYAKOV;

3) to hear the case with the participation of the prosecution and the defense;

4) appoint G.K. Roginsky as prosecutor;

5) start the process with a hearing on January 3, 1937 in the October Hall of the House of the Unions;

6) on December 30, publish a notice on the completion of the investigation of the case and on the appointment of the case for hearing in an open court session of the Military Collegium with the parties;

7) publish the indictment in a summary after it has been read out in court; publish the verdict in full;

8) On the course of the process, publish brief information in the press;

9) For the management of press coverage, create a commission consisting of: vol. TAL (Chairman), MEHLIS, AGRANOV, VYSHINSKY, KRESTINSKY (with STOMONYAKOV being replaced), MIRONOV and ROGINSKY.

10) the accused convicted of participating in the preparation of terrorist acts and in the organization of acts of sabotage, namely: OBERBERG, TIMMY GA, DEMISH, TRINKAUSA - (all four German subjects), RAT CA (Lithuanian-subscribed), SUKA, ADAMOVA, BAUER, SHITZ, WINKLER, RUBLEV, ANDRIANOV, BARUSKOV, KANTALEV and ZIONSKEY - to be sentenced to death; sentence the rest of the defendants to various prison terms (8-10 years);

11) deport the accused foreign nationals not included in this process outside the Soviet Union by decision of the Special Conference of the NKVD of the USSR and

12) cases against citizens of the USSR convicted of joint criminal activity with the German fascists, to be considered in a closed court session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. APRF. F. 3 Op. 58. D. 249. L. 142-143.

4. Residencies of the Foreign Department in European states carried out active work on the formation of detachments of volunteers from Russian emigrants, mostly former military personnel of the tsarist army, to participate in hostilities against the Francoist army in Spain. Participation in the struggle against the Franco regime was a condition for their return to their homeland. However, repressions among INO employees in France and Czechoslovakia led to the fact that these volunteers lost contact with Soviet intelligence and could not return to the Soviet Union.

5. Dombal T.F., head. Department of Social and Economic Sciences of the Moscow Institute of Mechanization and Electrification, was arrested on December 29, 1936 on a false charge of belonging to the "Polish Organization"

army station", which ceased to exist in the early 1920s. On August 21, 1937, at a meeting of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, he retracted all evidence. Repressed. Rehabilitated.

6. A letter from an employee of the Technical Bureau of the People's Commissariat of the Defense Industry contained groundless accusations against N.A. Kartseva. The shortcomings in the work were explained by the fact that he allegedly slowed down the work, did not give anything new on poisonous substances, due to his inactivity, the timely start-up of Plant No. 96, the largest in Europe, for the production of poisonous substances, was disrupted. The author of the letter also complained that he "survived party members from work." APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 272. L. 122-125.

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7. After the process, the state security authorities informed the country's leadership about the reaction of the population to the falsified processes. Already in this period there is a certain distortion of information. Official special messages of the NKVD sent by I.V. Stalin about the universal approval of the sentence of YL. Pyatakov and others for "counter-revolutionary" activities differed from those messages that were addressed to People's Commissar N.I. Yezhov and his deputy Ya.S. Agranova. Thus, on January 29, in response to an order from the people's commissar to inform about the reaction of the population to the process, the head of the UNKVD for the Sverdlovsk region cited specific statements by the engineering and technical personnel of Uralmashzavod, teachers, and students. "I do not believe in the existence of sabotage, neither in this case, nor in others, this is another provocation. We need a blow, a noise in order to deal with dissidents, to divert the attention of society from the severity of our life. "Internal discord has begun in the party among the communists." "This process says that the UNKVD is striving to destroy all of Lenin's associates, none of the old revolutionaries are left. If a war breaks out, the second party of the opposition will immediately appear, and there is no doubt that the opposition will be stronger and will be supported by the people. CA FSB. F. 3 Op. 4. D. 153. L. 919-920.

In the summer of 1937, an employee for special assignments under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs S.S. Dukelsky suggested creating posts to assist state security agencies to provide assistance from the population of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR in the fight against enemies of the people. However, this idea was not developed.

8. Employee of the operational department B.F. Biro, a Hungarian by nationality, was awarded for organizing and conducting an operation to obtain important secret materials from one of the embassies in Moscow. In 1937, he was repressed in the process of mass operations on foreign nationalities. Rehabilitated.

9. Manyurin-Brovarysky E.M., head of the propaganda department of the Odessa Regional Committee of the Communist Party (b)U, as well as a number of leading party and Soviet workers indicated in the special report, were arrested and shot on false charges of participation in the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist organizations. In December 1940, the Military Tribunal of the Kharkov Military District convicted 12 employees of the UNKVD of the Odessa region, including the head of the Secret Political Department of Kalyuzhny, who was investigating the Manyurin-Brovarysky case. Three people were sentenced to CMN, 9 were sentenced to terms of 8 to 10 years. Change of punitive policy at the end

1938 led to the organization of a number of show trials, when the NKVD officers - executors of the instructions of I.V. Stalin - were condemned for "violating the law" during the period of mass repression. During the investigation, it was proved that they falsified cases, used torture on the accused in order to obtain the necessary testimony.

10. In preparing the trial in the case of the "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskyist center", other facts were also used, which also cast doubt on the veracity of the testimony of the accused. The investigators came up with a story about the meeting of Yu.L. Pyatakova with L.D. Trotsky in December 1935 in Oslo. Trotsky abroad convincingly denied the reality of such a meeting. Narkomvnudel N.I. Yezhov, trying to justify himself, repeatedly sent I.V. Stalin notes from foreign periodicals, in which the question of a possible meeting between Pyatakov and Trotsky was discussed. CA FSB F. 3. Op. 4. D. 87. The use of this fact seriously undermined the truthfulness of the testimonies of the accused in the eyes of the world community. The GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR believed that the reason was not the falsification and lies itself, but the inconsistency in actions between the secret political and foreign

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departments. After the arrest of B.D. Berman, deputy head of the INO, he was blamed for the unsatisfactory work on the preparation of the process.

11. In the period 1937-1938, the procedure for coordinating arrests continued to operate in accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of June 17, 1935. In February 1937, in a telegram from the center to the head of the UNKVD for the Irkutsk region, it was indicated that "arrests of specialists and persons holding nomenklatura positions should be carried out with prior authorization." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 147. L. 55. In April of the same year, a special brigade of the NKVD, headed by the head of the ECO GUGB L.G., received wide powers. Mironov, who, by decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, was sent to Siberia and the Far East to fight "counter-revolutionary elements" in the army and railway transport. After receiving the first data from the center about the need to arrest Deputy People's Commissar M.P. Frinovsky, in a reply telegram dated April 17, 1937, reported: "The NKPS objects to the arrests of specialists without prior agreement with them ..." (Ibid. L. 169).

12. The resolutions of the February-March 1937 plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks were discussed at the assets of NKVD workers in the republics, territories and regions. Only at the assets of the state security departments was it recommended to discuss the resolution of the plenum concerning the work of the bodies of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. In the instruction sent to the places signed by People's Commissar Yezhov, the main task of the current moment was expressed. "The Central Committee of our party entrusted the NKVD of the USSR with the task of carrying out the work of exposing and defeating the Trotskyist and other agents of fascism to the end in order to suppress the slightest manifestation of their anti-Soviet activity.

For the successful implementation of this most important task, it is necessary to accelerate and complete the reorganization of the state security agencies.

In connection with the possibility of a military attack by the fascist states on the Soviet Union, the intelligence services of these states are feverishly active on our territory, striving to plant their agents in our industrial enterprises and transport, with the aim of organizing sabotage at the outbreak of war and destroying our rear.

The work of our bodies must be restructured in such a way that we can not only detect and prevent the attacks of enemy agents in time, but also be capable of an active offensive against all enemies of the Soviet system, in all sectors of the struggle against counter-revolution. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 11.

13. The first arrests at the end of 1936 among employees of the state security organs of the NKVD of the USSR were largely related to their nationality. Mentioned in speeches at the February-March Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I.I. Sosnovsky, V.A. Ilinich were Poles who went over to the side of the Soviet government and carried out responsible tasks through the KRO and INO OPTU. Sosnowski, a resident of the 2nd (intelligence) department of the Polish General Staff, was arrested together with a large group of employees of the Polish residency at the beginning of 1920, and then he actively worked with them in the state security agencies.

The basis of the intelligence and counterintelligence departments along the Polish line of the Main Directorate of State Security of the NKVD of the USSR in the mid-1930s were Soviet citizens of Polish nationality. The intensification of the campaign of spy mania in the country led to the fact that operations began in the state security agencies, based on the sign of nationality.

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14. By decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, a special brigade of NKVD officers and a group of members of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR were sent to the Siberian and Far Eastern regions of the country. On April 4, 1937, the order of the NKVD of the USSR "On the direction of a special group of NKVD workers to the Far East, the Krasnoyarsk and West Siberian Territories and the East Siberian Region" was issued. It noted: "Send to the Far East, Krasnoyarsk and West Siberian Territories and the East Siberian Region a special group of NKVD workers headed by the head of the 3rd department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR Commissar of State Security 2nd rank comrade MIRONOV with task:

1. Revealing and defeating espionage and wrecking Trotskyist and other groups on the railways.

2. Revealing and defeating Trotskyist and other espionage and wrecking groups in the army. The heads of departments of these regions were obliged to follow all the instructions of the head of the brigade, who was the head of the counterintelligence department of the Main Directorate of State Security. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 378. L. 90-91.

15. During 1936, members of the so-called anti-party counter-revolutionary groups and anti-Soviet political parties, transferred from

political insulators of the GUGB NKVD in the camps, protested in connection with the change in the conditions of their detention. In March 1936, a group of Trotskyists began a hunger strike, which lasted until May 29 and ended after receiving a telegraph message about providing the entire group with the conditions of the political regime. On September 27, 1936, 42 Trotskyists went on a hunger strike, also demanding a political regime that was less harsh.

On March 15, 1937, the order of the NKVD "On the prisons of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR" was issued. It noted that in special-purpose prisons (Suzdal, Yaroslavl, Chelyabinsk, Verkhne-Uralsk) a regime was created for important political criminals that allowed them to have an unlimited number of their own books and magazines, stationery, household items and personal hygiene. In the exercise yards, convicts were allowed gardening, playing volleyball and croquet. They had the right to write up to 6 letters a month at will and receive the same number of letters. The condemned representatives of the opposition political parties demanded from the Bolsheviks the same prison regime and conditions of imprisonment, based on the joint pre-revolutionary experience of imprisonment in tsarist prisons.

When preparing the order, based on the results of a preliminary study of the issue of special prisons, the main accusations of a "liberal" attitude towards prisoners were brought against the head of the Secret Political Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR G.A. Molchanov.

The order set the task of ensuring "the strictest isolation of prisoners without the slightest relaxation of the regime, with a complete ban on the use of prisoners in any kind of work, both intra-chamber and intra-prison" of the Central Administration of the FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 394. The regime established in 1937-1938 led to the physical destruction of the former Trotskyites.

16. With regard to the employees of the transport office, the development began with the fact that, according to the UNKVD DVK, not a single yen was paid to the State Bank for three years, the expenses were covered by Soviet money. The pilotage dues received from Japanese steamships in foreign currency were handed over by the transport company in Soviet banknotes, that is, the currency did not go to the USSR State Bank branch, which gave rise to the action of the race office.

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viewed as "large currency speculation". In relation to Takahashi, as early as January 1937, provocative measures were planned, which did not give the proper results. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 153. L. 917-918.

17. The special message spoke of the need to improve a number of artillery systems: simplifying the serial production of the B-4-203 howitzer on caterpillar tracks; an increase in the rate of fire of the deck installation for destroyers B-13-130; improvement of the shutter mechanism of the B-24-100 system for submarines; modernization of the artillery systems of the battleships "Paris Commune", "Marat", "October Revolution".

18. In March 1937, after the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in the 3rd department of the GUGB NKVD

The USSR developed a draft order "On the tasks of the third departments of the state security departments to combat sabotage in the national economy." In fact, it was a plan for the main directions of the subsequent activities of the main counterintelligence unit, developed under the leadership of the head of the department, L. G. Mironov. In the spirit of Stalin's guidelines, it was argued that German, Japanese and Polish intelligence services operate with impunity on the territory of the USSR. The project stated that foreign intelligence services had created a huge number of residencies in the USSR, which in turn created a network of organizations designed to launch active work after the start of the war. True, it was further stated that "we do not know where there are and who is part of the counter-revolutionary organizations created by the intelligence services, as a result of which we cannot liquidate them at the right moment." All previous activities of counterintelligence agencies were criticized, which "arrested saboteurs after arson and explosions, but the investigation did not reveal the sabotage nature of the actions, and the cases were reduced to negligence and malfeasance." Indeed, the results of an objective investigation confirmed precisely this corpus delicti, which was now regarded as inconsistent with the "real" situation in the country.

A number of tasks were set before the state security agencies, which were consistently implemented during 1937-1938. Along with the general policy of infiltrating foreign intelligence headquarters, white émigré centers, as well as Trotskyist and nationalist organizations, the state security agencies were focused on developing all categories of foreigners "primarily Germans, Austrians, Poles, Japanese, Italians." Particular attention was paid to political emigrants. It was necessary to "finish off the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist formations", to start registering them at industrial enterprises.

Categories of the population were identified, which were identified as a potential recruiting base for foreign intelligence services. They included: Harbin residents (Soviet personnel who worked on the Chinese Eastern Railway and returned after its sale to the USSR); those who studied abroad, former employees of foreign institutions and persons who have been on business trips for a long time; former prisoners of war who returned from Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey; defectors from Poland, Romania, Manchuria; Germans, Poles, Koreans; expelled from the party for various crimes; those who had a criminal record for counter-revolutionary crimes, especially former wreckers and members of the Socialist-Revolutionary and Menshevik parties; former whites, former kulaks, and other categories of "former people"; family members convicted of espionage, sabotage, terror.

Objects of the national economy were designated, to which it was recommended to pay the main attention. First of all, it concerned objects

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central importance, enterprises and research institutes of the defense industry, energy, chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy engineering, oil production and processing. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 13. L. 54-67.

19. Accidents, derailments in railway transport began to be considered mainly as a result of wrecking activities. The crashes and accidents were given political overtones. In January 1937 there were wrecks on the North Caucasian railway. N.I. Yezhov sent I.V. Stalin received a special report in which he assessed the crash as a response of the Trotskyists to the trial in the case of the so-called parallel anti-Soviet Trotskyist center. The head of the North Caucasian railway was shot. On February 17, on the Kamchikha-Uchak section of the South Ural Railway, a freight train, the driver of which overlooked a red traffic light, damaged two tail cars of a passenger train. As a result, 8 people were killed and 17 wounded. The head of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR for the Chelyabinsk region, in a cipher telegram to the center, asked for instructions "whether this case should be attached to the common cause of the Trotskyist organization on the South Ural Railway. or prepare for hearing at a separate trial at the crash site. Head of the GUGB Ya.S. Agranov instructed to "attach to the common cause." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 153. L. 838.

In the context of incessant accidents in railway transport, legislation was tightened and punitive bodies were involved in the investigation of the crashes. On July 4, 1937, a joint circular of the NKVD of the USSR and the Prosecutor of the USSR No. 48 was adopted, on the basis of which the investigation into cases of crashes was transferred to the NKVD in the case when, as a result of a preliminary investigation or data from the NKVD, signs of sabotage were established. The term of investigation in such cases was set at 10 days. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 1. D. 413. L. 155.

20. After the arrest of G.G. Berries, a campaign of arrests began among, first of all, the leadership, the inner circle of the deposed people's commissar. During April-June 1937, all the heads of the operational departments of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR were arrested (with the exception of the head of the Foreign Department of the AA Slutsky). See: Magk ýanzep ýnsý Ýýkýýý Peýgoý Zýýýýýý bouay ýýýýýýýýopep Reo riez ýomchýszag ýýkoýýý Egýý 1895-1940 (Hoovier ýnzýýýýýýop Rezz 2002) p. 61. The arrests of the leaders of the NKVD were conditioned and connected with the general nature of the repressions in the country. So, the head of the UNKVD for the Sverdlovsk region D.M. Dmitriev informed N.I. Yezhov that I.F. Reshetov (former head of the UNKVD, who for some time was a member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party) helped the Socialist-Revolutionaries, did not develop the Trotskyists. At the same time, the head of the UNKVD for the East Siberian Territory, G.A. Lupekin, reported that the former head of the department, Ya.P. Zirnits, was in 1921 the head of the Special Department in the division commanded by V.K. the political department was E.A. Dreytser. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 153. L. 237, 250. All this served as the basis for subsequent arrests.

21. The materials of the criminal case contain the testimony of one of the members of the partisan detachment, who, together with B.N. Melnikov participated in the struggle against the Japanese, together with him he was captured by them and was kept under arrest for two weeks. Melnikov, according to an eyewitness, was called in for questioning only once in the daytime for a few minutes. After interrogation, he said that he introduced himself as a driver, a Japanese officer asked him a question: "Do you know what the difference is between socialists and anarchists?" Melnikov replied: "I heard, but I don't understand." After that, the Japanese officer called him a fool

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com and sent it back to the cell. A documentary check of the activities of Melnikov B.N., carried out by the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office, showed that all the accusations against him turned out to be false (see Doc. No. 81). Melnikov B.N. was repressed. Rehabilitated.

22. Following the decision of the Politburo (see Doc. No. 74), S. Eliava and M. Orahelash vili were sent to work in the provinces. Through the NKVD, the NKVD in the Astrakhan and Orenburg regions was instructed to establish covert control over them. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 147. L. 238, 240.

23. On April 14, 1937, the chairman of the Commission of Soviet Control (KSK) Antipov N.K. sent a letter to I.V. Stalin and V.M. Molotov, in which he proposed to expel I.S. Pronin for not telling about his acquaintance Pylaev N.G., whose wife was in Smolny on the day of the murder of S.M. Kirov.

At the same time I.V. Stalin received a letter from Z.L. Mekhlis, who gave him a message from the Donetsk correspondent of the Pravda newspaper with more detailed information about Pylayeva. On the day of Kirov's assassination, she was in Smolny and sat in one of the offices until 12 o'clock at night. With the mark "Important" I.V. Stalin sent this letter to N.I. Yezhov. APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 298. L. 137-138.

Pronin I.S. - The deputy commissioner of the KSK in the Donetsk region was expelled from the party and sentenced to 10 years in prison. Rehabilitated.

24. In the Far East, taking into account the views of the Soviet leadership on the possibility of Japanese aggression, repressions took on a large-scale character. In parallel with the "conspiracy" in the construction and apartment department, according to the head of the UNKVD DVK, V.A. Balitsky, the state security organs developed the participants in the so-called military-Trotskyist organization in the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army (OKDVA) and the Pacific Fleet (Pacific Fleet). In a cipher telegram to the center dated June 14, the head of the NKVD reported: "As of June 13, in total, 472 participants were being investigated in the case of the military-Trotskyist organization OKDVA and Pacific Fleet, of which 169 military personnel were arrested, including 116 who confessed, we are additionally arresting, according to the information received. sanctions and as agreed on the spot 70 people. We are awaiting a sanction for the arrest of 117. We are looking for 27, clarifying the testimony of 89 people." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 153. L. 152.

25. B.M. Feldman was arrested on May 15, 1937 as a participant in the so-called military-fascist conspiracy in the Red Army. In the report of V.M. Molotov at the February-March 1937 plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, words were heard about the need to check "very tightly" the military department. The report also contained a peremptory statement that "if we have pests in all sectors of the economy, can we imagine that only there (in the Red Army - comp.) There are no pests." The aims of the plenum to search for pests were reflected in the activities of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR (see note to document No. 34).

The arrests of the high military command were lightning fast. Tukhachevsky M.N., Yakir I.E., Uborevich I.P., Kork A.I., Eideman R.P., Feldman B.M. were arrested from 14 to 29 May. Putna V.K. and Primakov V.M., who had been arrested earlier, did not plead guilty for a long time. To all those accused in the case of the military-fascist

conspiracy, measures of physical coercion were used. Former employees of the Special Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR subsequently admitted that they participated in the beating of those arrested.

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The NKVD workers themselves claimed that this case was a "social order" of the ruling party.

On June 11, 1937, the participants in the so-called military-fascist conspiracy were sentenced to death by a special judicial presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR. After their execution, the army began a campaign to arrest enemies of the people, which was part of the Great Terror, associated with the cleansing of the country in view of the impending danger of a world war.

26. May 7, 1937 L.Z. Mekhlis informed I.V. Stalin that in the 1920s the Parisian correspondent of the Pravda newspaper N.N. Majorsky was close to L.D. Trotsky and defended Trotskyist views. In a note to Stalin, Mekhlis emphasized that he called N.I. Yezhov and asked to establish observation of Majorsky. Mekhlis explained his call to the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs by the fact that he was afraid of Majorsky destroying incriminating documents about his connection with Trotsky.

On June 27, 1937, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs approved the instructions for the preparation and conduct of the eviction operation. In contrast to the decision of the Politburo, the geography of cities expanded, which included Rostov, Taganrog, Sochi and the areas adjacent to Sochi.

A personal file was kept for each evicted person, which included various documents. The secretary of the district committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks had to submit and sign an extract from the decision of the party body indicating the reasons for exclusion from the party of the deportee. The state security agency was preparing a memorandum of compromising documents and a conclusion. The decision to evict was approved by the head of the relevant NKVD.

With regard to family members who lived separately, worked and were not dependent on the head of the family, as well as families in which there were servicemen of the Red Army, the NKVD and order bearers, the decision to evict these family members was made by the eviction commission of the NKVD of the USSR. The terms of the operation were determined from June 25 to August 25, 1937. Settlement areas were also outlined: Kazakhstan, Bashkiria, the republics of Central Asia, Northern, Kirov, Orenburg, Omsk, Chelyabinsk regions. Krasnoyarsk region.

Local bodies of the NKVD were recommended to assist through local authorities in obtaining work and providing housing for the evicted. This category of the population fell under the control of the NKVD, which were obliged to carry out undercover work among the evicted. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 14. L. 1-7.

Simultaneously with the eviction of those expelled from the CPSU(b), the circular of the NKVD of the USSR No. 46 of June 26, 1937 was adopted on the strengthening of intelligence and operational work among those expelled from the party. It recommended that in all the NKVD and UNKVD special departments and groups of qualified operational personnel be created to work among those expelled from the party, introduce their registration and intensify work among this category of the population.

CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 413. L. 151-154.

28. A.Ya. Lapin was arrested on May 22, 1937 and kept in the UNKVD prison for the Far East in the city of Khabarovsk. He was tortured and beaten. On September 21, 1937, he committed suicide. In his suicide note he wrote: "I was tired of living, they beat me badly, so I gave false testimony and slandered others." Rehabilitated.

29. The initiative to evict over 1,000 family members of the arrested "enemies of the people" Trotskyists and rightists was made by the secretary of the Azovo Black Sea Regional Committee, E.G. Evdokimov. On May 29, 1937, he sent

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I.V. A telegram to Stalin, in which he noted: "I ask you to instruct the NKVD to carry out the eviction of the families of the arrested. This should be done especially in Rostov and Sochi - they hiss like snakes and occupy apartments in Soviet houses. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 306. L. 171.

30. Special messages sent to I.V. Stalin, the state security agencies about the reaction in the army to this order, testified to the weak response of military personnel to the call for a voluntary surrender. This was noted by Deputy Commissar M.P. Frinovsky, head of the PU of the Red Army P.A. Smirnov. For example, in a special message dated July 15, 1937, Stalin was informed of all cases registered in units of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army. In total, 17 applications were pointed out, received from the military personnel of the army, mainly cadets and Red Army soldiers. 5 people confessed to carrying out anti-Soviet agitation, 2 people to forgery of documents, and the remaining 10 people reported the presence of repressed relatives, connections with a socially alien element. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 314. L. 66-68.

31. During June-July 1937, more than 100, primarily senior officials of the NKVD of the USSR, were awarded orders and medals. These awards can be regarded as psychological support for I.V. Stalin employees in conditions when all the top management of the central operational departments of the Main Directorate of State Security, headed by People's Commissar G.G. Berry. These awards were also held on the eve of mass repressions. Practically all those awarded were repressed during 1938-1939.

32. Secretary of the Far Eastern Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks I.M. Vareikis was arrested on October 10, 1937. As one of the leaders of the organization of the right, he was accused of wrecking and sabotage work, preparing an insurrectionary movement on the instructions of the Japanese and German governments, preparing terrorist acts to kill Stalin, train wrecks and accidents at industrial enterprises. Testimony was given by arrested leading party, Soviet, economic, military workers from various territories and regions, who came into contact at different stages in joint work with Vareikis, who since the late 1920s had successively held the positions of secretary of the regional committee of the Central Chernozemsk Oblast, then the Voronezh Party Organization, the Stalingrad Territory Committee VKP(b). In total, the case featured

whether 750 people.

It contained many of the most ridiculous accusations. Osoviahimov's work on the formation of the Cossack detachments of the "Voroshilov Horsemen" in Stalingrad was presented by the investigators as the preparation of insurgent detachments in the rear of the country, and the staged "Defense of Tsaritsyn" was allegedly a kind of review of these forces. The development of the rebel movement was associated with the fulfillment of the instructions of the head of the center of the right in Moscow, A.I. Rykov. An explosion in a workshop for the production of mustard gas at one of the Stalingrad factories in 1935, which caused casualties, was considered as a fact of sabotage.

High assessment of the personality of M.N. Tukhachevsky, with whom Vareikis had been on friendly terms since 1918, when they together suppressed the rebellion of Muravyov, commander of the Eastern Front, became evidence of his support for one of the leaders of the so-called military-fascist conspiracy. As a result, during the investigation, Vareikis turned into an active participant in all the uncovered "conspiracies" of the military in the Far Eastern Territory. In the testimony of the arrested deputy head of the UNKVD for the Far Eastern

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non-existent connections of the conspirators with representatives of Japanese intelligence, espionage work in favor of Japan were juicy described.

Objective difficulties in the work of industrial enterprises of the region, unsatisfactory supply of goods and products to the population were justified as sabotage by the leadership of the region, including Vareikis.

On July 28, 1938, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced I.M. Vareikis to capital punishment. Rehabilitated.

33. The mass operation inside the country against the so-called kulaks was preceded by certain stages. Initially, a "troika" was created in the West Siberian Territory, one of the main regions where peasants from the European part of the USSR referred to the special settlement. The state security agencies constantly noted dissatisfaction with the policy of the Soviet government among the special settlers, which was quite justified on the part of people who were subjected to illegal repressions. The region was of strategic importance as one of the centers of the metallurgical industry, a link between the center and regions of Siberia and the Far East. Of no small importance was the aggravation of the international situation on the Far Eastern border of the USSR in connection with the large-scale aggression of Japan in China. This region becomes a kind of training ground for the Stalinist leadership to organize the "cleansing" of the country from the so-called counter-revolutionary elements, a potential "fifth column".

34. After the adoption of a fundamental decision at a meeting of the Politburo on July 2, 1937 on expanding the scope of the fight against the so-called kulaks, directive No. party leadership of the republic or region. The center received the final figures, which were analyzed

lysed and, as a rule, corrected upwards. So, initially in the Ivanovo region, the head of the UNKVD V.A. Styrne determined 276 kulaks and 66 criminals for repression in the first category (VMN), and the head of the UNKVD for the Omsk region, E.P. Salyn revealed 479 fists. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 154. L. 745, 780. Some, sensitive to the political situation, careerist-minded and cynical heads of departments sought to distinguish themselves. D.M. Dmitriev (head of the UNKVD for the Sverdlovsk region) reported on 4,700 fists, G.S. Lyushkov (head of the UNKVD for the Rostov region) about 5,721 whom they proposed to shoot. Ibid, p. 770, 772. Both heads of departments had already gone through the science of falsification in the center during the preparation of the Moscow trials, where they obediently followed the instructions of first Yagoda and then Yezhov, for which they received appointments to high positions, heading the regional departments.

In fact, before the adoption of order No. 00447, the regional departments of the NKVD began to carry out arrests. The newly appointed head of the UNKVD for the Omsk region G.F. Gorbach instead of the removed and arrested E.P. Salyn, reported to the center: "In the initial figures presented by Comrade Salyn, 479 people were planned to be seized in the first category. The shock work carried out as of August 1 of this year. only 3,008 people were arrested in the first category." The operational secretary noted in a cipher telegram: "The People's Commissar approves of Gorbach's actions. Deutsch." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 154. L. 363.

N.I. Yezhov also allowed the head of the NKVD department for the Orenburg region A.I. Uspensky to start the operation on the so-called kulak elements before the date approved in order No. 00447. In connection with the

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overcrowding of prisons with convicts for criminal offenses, Uspensky raised the question of their repression before the start of the operation.

A significant expansion of the categories of the repressed was the result of proposals coming from the field. So, on July 10, 1937, S.N. Mironov, the head of the UNKVD for the West Siberian Territory, where the "troika" was operating to fight the so-called insurgent conspiratorial element among the kulaks, noted in a cipher telegram: "I ask you to expand the rights to consider the troika created on this case by a special decision with the affairs of not only kulaks, but and on all the former people and the White Guard-Socialist-Revolutionary activists who are the organizers of this conspiracy. There. L. 711. The telegram was sent by Yezhov to Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovich and Voroshilov. These categories were included in the text of Order No. 00447. On July 16-17, 1937, a meeting of the heads of the NKVD departments was held in Moscow, at which they were informed of the most important government task of "rooting out" counter-revolutionary elements.

35. I.A. Akulov was arrested on July 23, 1937. He was accused of belonging to a Trotskyist organization, on the instructions of which he carried out wrecking and subversive work. He was found guilty of being a participant in a military-fascist conspiracy, and through N.I. Bukharin maintained contact with the center of the right. At the trial on October 29, 1937, he renounced his

testimonies, stating that they are fictitious. Rehabilitated.

36. One of the main defendants in this case was K.S. Atabaev. Arrested on July 9, 1937 as one of the leaders of the organization "Turkmen-Azatlygi" ("Free Turkmenistan"). K.S. Atabaev and other members of the fabricated organization allegedly prepared an armed uprising with the aim of transferring the territory of Turkmenistan under the protectorate of England, conducted anti-Soviet agitation, had connections with the Bukharin-Rykov-Tomsky group and the Pan-Turkist organization of T. Ryskulov, F. Khodzhaev. All members of the organization have been rehabilitated.

37. In June-July 1937, for the first time, members of the "terrorist" groups of prisoners who were building the Moscow-Volga canal, allegedly intending to raise an armed uprising and move on Moscow, were sentenced to death by the so-called special procedure. On June 16, the protocol of the meeting of the commission that sentenced a large group of prisoners to death was signed by Belsky, Roginsky and Ulrich, and on July 7 by Frinovsky, Roginsky and Ulrich. This troika consisted of representatives of the NKVD, the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court. It was the so-called "special order" of conviction, when no court session was held. CA FSB. F. 7. Op. 1. D. 5. L. 15, 28.

38. One of the most important tasks in the activities of special departments in the army was the constant informing of the country's top leadership about the state of combat readiness of the Red Army. I.V. Stalin regularly received special reports about the inspection of various departments of the People's Commissariat of Defense, the state of combat training in military districts, accidents, disasters. The objectivity of the information was due to the independence of the special departments from the People's Commissariat of Defense, which could not control their activities.

So, according to the results of an audit in February 1937 of the Sanitary Directorate of the Red Army, facts of failure of the task for the production of individual sanitary packages were revealed. In order to make a decision on the leadership of the department, the materials of the check were transferred to the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 87. L. 292. In October 1938, Stalin received an analytical report on the exercises in the Belarusian military district, when a number of units were brought

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in combat readiness, the civilian population was called up to equip the corps and divisions of the district. The report contained specific facts about the unpreparedness of individual divisions, regiments of the Red Army to carry out combat missions. For example, the howitzer regiment of the 27th rifle division did not act at all on combat alert due to the lack of transport and ammunition. In the regiment, which was armed with 152 mm guns, there were no shells for them. According to the mob plan, one ammunition load was supposed to be in the city of Orsha, but when sending receivers for shells to Orsha, no one found them and no one knew where they were. It was only on the fourth day that it was established that the shells for the howitzer regiment were in Vitebsk. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 81. L. 433.

Prior to the start of mass repressions, the military counterintelligence agencies mainly issued recommendations for dismissal from the army. To the military court

The overwhelming majority of reapers were brought in for criminal and malfeasance. After the exposure of the so-called military-fascist conspiracy in the Red Army, the number of arrests increased in connection with accusations of wrecking, sabotage and espionage activities. People's Commissar of Defense K.E. Voroshilov sanctioned the arrests of command personnel, as in the above special report on the leadership of the BVO Air Force. Checks by special departments were aimed at revealing the "sabotage and sabotage" activities of the Red Army servicemen. Typical is the special report sent to Stalin in June 1938 on the state of artillery depots in the Moscow Military District. Shortcomings were identified related to the poor development of access roads, the lack of unloading and loading areas, and the storage of ammunition in the open. However, it was noted that the shortcomings were the result of the subversive work of 8 espionage and sabotage organizations. During the period from January to May 1938, 87 people were arrested in the warehouses of the Moscow Military District, of which 78 people turned out to be "saboteurs". CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 63. L. 60.

39. On July 28, Margolin, secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk regional committee of the CP(b)U, informed Stalin about the response to Kulyakin's letter. Kulyakin was summoned for a conversation with the secretary of the regional committee. As a result of the conversation, Margolin reported to Stalin that the 20 people named in Kulyakin's letter really turned out to be "enemies of the people." Of the leading workers of the region noted by Stalin, 7 people had already been arrested, and one was expelled from the party and his arrest was being prepared. 2 people dropped out of the region and their further fate was unknown to the secretary of the regional committee. APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 316. L. 109-111.

40. The state security organs, along with the department of leading personnel, participated in the verification of personnel appointed to senior management positions. After Stalin's instructions to Yezhov on replacing the leadership of Uzbekistan on July 17, 1937, the People's Commissar of the NKVD NA. A telegram was sent to Zagvoedin: "Immediately and comprehensively check Baltabaev S., third secretary, and Tyuryabekov, chairman of the CEC. All materials strictly verified and accurate, urgently send me for a report to Comrade Stalin. Collection of materials, check make in a strictly secret order. Baltabaev and Tyuryabekov are supposed to appoint the first chairman, and the second deputy of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan. Frinovsky. CA FSB F. 3. Op. 4. D. 150. L. 366.

41. The secretary of the Yaroslavl regional committee sent a number of messages to Stalin, designed to testify to his political vigilance, determination and uncompromisingness in the fight against "enemies of the people." So, on August 1, he telegraphed about the Trotskyist sabotage group on

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Yaroslavl power plant. On August 2, he reported on the discovery of a large Polish espionage and sabotage organization. As members of the organization allegedly created by Polish intelligence, those persons who took part in the Yaroslavl rebellion prepared and carried out by B.V. Savinkov in 1918. At the same time, this telegram reported on the arrest of conspirators in the organs of the court and the prosecutor's office, which, in the opinion of the secretary of the regional committee, slowed down the arrests of anti-Soviet elements.

RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 65. L. 59-60.

On August 26, a telegram was sent about a technical accident, which was qualified exclusively as a sabotage at a synthetic rubber plant, where the director and chief engineer were arrested. Moreover, the secretary of the regional committee noted in the telegram I.V. Stalin that V.I. Mezhlauk for a long time did not give consent to their arrest, that is, he made an indirect accusation against Mezhlauk. (Ibid. L. 65)

On the same day, another telegram was sent, in which it was reported about sabotage in the linen industry, especially at the enterprises of Kostroma. In addition to listing the arrested, who were party, Soviet and economic leaders of the city of Kostroma, the secretary of the regional committee also noted "the extremely suspicious behavior of the head of the Flax Department of the People's Commissariat of Light Industry Oshmarin." I. Stalin immediately instructs N. Yezhov "to probe Oshmarin or directly arrest him." (Ibid. L. 66.)

42. In a reply cipher telegram dated July 21, I.V. Stalin reported that "according to the established practice, the troikas pass sentences that are final." APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 212. L. 46.

43. The initiative of the so-called German operation largely belongs to I.V. Stalin. His handwritten instruction was deposited in the archive of the President of the Russian Federation: "All Germans at our military, paramilitary and chemical plants, at power plants and construction sites, in all areas, all should be arrested." AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 255a. L. 82. Then, with his own hand, he wrote the text of the published decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Initially, the German operation, directed only against German subjects (see Document No. 149), turned, along with the Polish and Japanese-Harbinsk operations, into one of the main operations against foreign nationalities.

44. Careful study of I.V. Stalin of the interrogation protocols of representatives of the high military command (his notes, instructions, comments) was reflected in the activities of the state security agencies. So, in the circular of the NKVD of the USSR No. 87 of September 17, 1937 on the fight against accidents and disasters in the Air Force units, it was noted that "accidents and disasters are the work of foreign intelligence agents, spies and saboteurs, as well as those remaining in units of unexposed participants in the anti-Soviet military conspiracy. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 412. L. 97-101. The employees of the Special Departments, who, when investigating the circumstances of accidents and catastrophes, signed acts of commissions on their objective causes, were sharply criticized. Particular attention was paid to the need to study all the connections of the chiefs of the Air Forces of the military districts (see Doc. No. 129).

On November 21, 1937, the circular of the NKVD of the USSR No. 147 was adopted on operational measures to combat sabotage in the military depots of the Red Army. It noted that "a number of conspirators, agents of foreign intelligence, spies and saboteurs penetrated the military warehouses of the Red Army, who managed to organize espionage and sabotage residencies, subversive wrecking groups in these warehouses." Regarding the fires in the warehouses, the leadership of the NKVD came to the conclusion that they were "revenge,

demonstration of traitors in response to the decision of the court in the case of enemies of the people Tukhachevsky, Yakir and others. There. L. 207-210.

45. On the basis of this decision, the NKVD of the USSR issued Order No. 00486 of August 15, 1937, which provided for the arrest of the wives of traitors to the motherland, members of right-wing Trotskyist espionage and sabotage organizations convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court and military tribunals in the first and second categories, starting from August 1 1936. In the future, it was proposed to arrest the wives of traitors to the motherland simultaneously with their husbands. The arrested wives were then subjected to imprisonment in forced labor camps, deportation for a period of 5 to 8 years.

46. On June 8, 1937, directive No. 57788 of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR on operational work on anti-Soviet Turko-Tatar nationalist organizations was sent to the NKVD of the republics, the UNKVD of the territories and regions. It substantiated the idea that in the republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, in the Crimea and Tataria, nationalist organizations became more active, setting as their goal "the armed exclusion of the national republics from the USSR and the creation of a single Turkic-Tatar state." To achieve their goals, the members of these organizations, as noted in the document, seized leading positions in the party and Soviet apparatus, covered with their leadership and influence all sectors of the cultural and ideological front in order to train personnel and nationalist formations, committed terrorist acts, trained insurgent personnel in case wars against the USSR, carried out wrecking activities in industry and agriculture. In their activities, they allegedly formed a bloc with the Trotskyists and the rightists and were oriented towards fascism, established contacts with foreign organizations and through them with foreign intelligence services. Local organs of state security departments were ordered to regard the defeat of the nationalist underground as "a work of paramount importance." CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 413. L. 377-384. This directive was the impetus for the deployment of repressions in the national republics of the USSR.

47. T.D. Deribas was arrested on August 12, 1937. He was accused of participating in a conspiracy to overthrow Soviet power. At the same time, his son A.T. was also arrested. Deribas, engineer of the Khabarovsk-2 locomotive depot, on charges of participating in a right-wing Trotskyist organization. Father and son were repressed. Rehabilitated.

48. Of particular interest to I.V. Stalin to the Polish operation was due to the fact that Poland was seen as an ally of Germany in a possible future war against the Soviet Union and as a springboard for an attack on the USSR. After the conclusion of the German-Polish agreement, Goering's visit to Warsaw in the mid-1930s, the Soviet leadership was convinced that there was a secret additional protocol on military cooperation between the two countries, which contained agreements on joint actions against the Soviet state. . Largely because of these reasons, the persecution of the Poles living in the USSR was considered by Stalin as a necessary condition for preparing for war and "cleansing" the country from the potential possibility of forming a "fifth column". In terms of their consequences, the so-called national operations, organized by the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR at the direction of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, most affected those citizens who were Poles by nationality or had any connection with Poland. During the years of mass repressions, about 140 thousand people were convicted in the Polish operation (see N.V. Petrov,

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A.B. Roginsky "Polish operation" of the NKVD 1937-1938. in book. Repressions against Poles and Polish citizens M. 1997. S. 22-39.)

49. The decision to create a troika, consisting of four people, was taken by the Politburo at the request of the party leadership of the Komi Regional Committee of the CPSU (b). At a meeting of the bureau of the regional committee on August 14, a decision was approved, sent to the center, "On increasing the composition of the commission for considering cases of anti-Soviet elements in the Komi ASSR." It noted: "Due to the fact that from the composition of the approved troika for the consideration of cases of anti-Soviet elements in an administrative order, members of the commission will periodically be associated with long business trips due to the territorial remoteness of the regions, which will lead to a delay in the consideration of cases, it is necessary to consider the composition of the commission bring up to 4 people and introduce an additional member of the commission comrade. Fedchenko Ivan Antonovich - Prosecutor of the Republic of Komi ASSR.

Ask the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to approve this decision.

Secretary of the Komi Regional Committee. Semichev. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 212. L. 92.

50. The so-called German operation, which was originally aimed mainly at German nationals working in defense industry enterprises (see Doc. No. 139), gradually developed into a mass operation. On November 3, 1937, in a telegram addressed to all republican commissars of internal affairs and heads of NKVD departments, Yezhov indicated: the Germans are doing poorly in the Gorky and Rostov regions. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 150. L. 247. The fight against the potential "fifth column", the base of foreign intelligence among representatives of other nationalities living in the USSR, which began with the Polish operation, spread to the Soviet Germans. (An objective and complete coverage of the German operation. See N. Okhotin, A. Roginsky. From the history of the "German operation" of the NKVD of 1937-1938. In the book. Repressions against Russian Germans. Punished people. M., Links. 1999. pp. 35-74).

On November 5 of the same year, Yezhov specified the mechanism for repressing Soviet Germans in a telegram to the head of the UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region, Dmitriev, allowing him to repress those arrested in accordance with order NKVD No.

51. The scope of mass repressions led to a further expansion of the categories of the repressed. On August 8, 1937, Deputy People's Commissar Frinovsky explained to the head of the UNKVD of Udmurtia D.V. Iplenov about the attitude towards churchmen and sectarians. "If churchmen and sectarians carry out counter-revolutionary activities in your country, they are generally subject to arrest and trial... repression in category 1 or 2". CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 2241. L. 779. On September 14, 1937, People's Commissar Yezhov instructs the head of the UNKVD DVK G.S. Lyushkov: "I give permission to examine the cases of the Trotskyists who are in the camp on the troika." Ibid D. 155. L. 178.

52. M.P. Volsky, chairman of the Primorsky Territory Executive Committee, was arrested

tovan on September 10, 1937. He was accused of being allegedly a Japanese spy since 1920, as a member of a conspiratorial organization hatched plans for the separation of the Far East from the USSR and the annexation of the Far East to Japan. Repressed. Rehabilitated.

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53. According to the testimony of Z.I. Passov, who was the head of the INO, I.S. Unsh Licht, who was arrested on June 11, 1937, was initially included in the list for the trial in the case of the so-called Right-Trotsky bloc, together with G.G. Yagoda and others. During the interrogations, he withstood all the torture and beatings and refused all charges. Repressed. Rehabilitated.

54. In the process of conducting the so-called national operations (Polish and German), objects were specified, the "cleansing" of which was considered by the leadership of the country and state security agencies as an important condition in preparation for a possible war. On September 15, 1937, the People's Commissar of the NKVD approved circular No. 84 of the fifth department (military counterintelligence) of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR "On operational measures in the system of mobilization apparatuses, military registration and enlistment offices, and training centers." A special message from the head of the UNKVD for the Orenburg region was sent to the places of all state security agencies about the liquidated "spy" organization "POV", whose members allegedly penetrated the mobilization department of the district, the district military commissariats and the Orenburg aviation school. A little earlier, studying special reports from Orenburg, I.V. Stalin gave instructions: "Ezhov. 1) Shouldn't we recruit a Pole (one or more) from Orenburg to identify Polish spies in all other areas? 2) Check the entire mobilization apparatus in the field and in the center ... "AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 255. L. 81.

Along with objectively important measures to check the accounting and storage of secret and mobilization documents, to check the reality and correctness of mobplans, the circular contained guidelines for repression. First of all, the employees of the state security agencies were asked to "immediately thoroughly check all personnel in all links of the mobilization apparatus, in district military registration and enlistment offices, training centers and identify all anti-Soviet espionage, as well as an element suspicious of espionage, immediately arresting such an element in accordance with the orders of the NKVD on Poles and Germans. Two weeks later, it was recommended that a memorandum be sent to the center on the activities carried out, including information "on opened cases in mobilization districts on a military conspiracy, espionage and subversive wrecking activities." CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 413. L. 303-305.

55. In the course of operations based on nationality, additional measures were taken to identify persons who had contacts with foreigners. On October 28, 1937, Operational Order No. 00698 was adopted, aimed at the complete blockade of the embassies and consulates of Germany, Japan, Italy and Poland. The task was to "stop all communications between the embassies and consulates of these countries with Soviet citizens, subjecting to the immediate arrest of all Soviet citizens associated with the personnel of these diplomatic missions and visiting their office and home premises." CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 391. L. 55. In December 1937, a draft order was developed on the arrests of former employees who existed in Tsarist Russia.

these are joint-stock companies, banks, industrial and commercial enterprises, former employees of foreign concessions operating in the USSR and then liquidated, correspondents of so-called reference offices for making inquiries about creditworthiness. The operation was planned to be carried out within a month. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 13. L. 80-84.

56. After the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet government, the state security agencies worked among the workers and employees who served the CER and returned to the USSR. In operational reporting, these people were referred to as Harbin residents, since the city of Harbin, built simultaneously with the railway in Manchuria, was the center of the Chinese

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province and the railway junction, where the largest group of Soviet specialists worked. During 1935-1936, instructions and circulars emphasized the need to develop only those Harbin residents who had materials that testified to their anti-Soviet or espionage activities. During the period of mass repression, almost all residents of Harbin were arrested and repressed on charges of "espionage" work in favor of Japan. On September 20, 1937, a closed letter "On the terrorist, sabotage and espionage activities of Japanese agents from Harbin" was sent to all the heads of the UNKVD. It stated that "in the person of the Harbin people, we have a serious threat to the security of our enterprises and the most important railway facilities, especially in the prewar and war period." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 1410. L. 115. During 1937-1938, 53,906 "Japanese spies" were arrested.

57. On October 29, 1937, the head of the UNKVD for the Far Eastern Territory, G.S. Lyushkov reported to I.V. Stalin that on October 25, 1937, the eviction of Koreans from the Far East was completed. In total, 124 echelons with Koreans were evicted, consisting of 36,442 families, 171,781 people. Only up to 700 people remained in the DVK (Kamchatka, Okhotsk, special settlers), who should be taken out by a combined train by November 1, 1937.

The Korean population was distributed: in the UzSSR - 16,272 families, 76,525 people, in the KSSR - 20,170 families, 95,256 people. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 112. L. 198.

58 . On September 26, Stalin addressed Yezhov and Vyshinsky with a request from the Secretary of the Mordovian Regional Committee, which he expressed in a new cipher telegram, to send an exit session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to Saransk to organize an open show trial on this criminal offense. (RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 65. L. 80.)

59 . Stalin's instruction reveals one mechanism for making decisions on increasing the so-called limits by order No. 00447 of July 31, 1937. In addition to the approval of additional limits at meetings of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (see Doc. Nos. 171, 180), the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs receives permission to personally establish an additional number of repressed people. In November-December 1937, most of the heads of departments reported on the implementation of the operation and demanded an increase in the limits. Yes, chief

The nickname of the Kuibyshevsky UNKVD reported on November 27 that out of 6,800 people, 800 remained unrepressed in the 2nd category, which, in his opinion, amounted to 2-3 days of work for the department's employees. In this regard, he asked for an additional limit of 6,000 people and an extension of the work of the troika until January 1, since the region was "very littered." Signed by Deputy People's Commissar M.P. Frinovsky, a response was sent to Kuibyshev about increasing the limit by 3,000 people (for the 1st category - 1,000 people, for the 2nd - 2,000) and extending the operation until December 25. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 162. L. 554.

According to selective data for the period from the end of October to December 1937, according to cipher telegrams from N.I. Yezhov approved an additional repression of 68,000 people in the first category and 47,000 in the second category. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 150, 160-163.

60. In full accordance with Stalin's resolution on Kudryavtsev's telegram on October 20, 1937, a decision was made by the Politburo to transfer the houses of the evicted Koreans to the railway workers and to arrest the NKVD officers. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 139. L. 48.

61 . On February 23, 1938, telegram No. 397 was sent to the units of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, in which it was recommended to use the work of

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militia agencies by sticking photographs in passports to identify in industry and transport hiding defectors, fugitive fists, persons of foreign origin and other categories subject to registration and repression. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 2. L. 58-61.

62 . Prior to the adoption at the meeting of the Politburo of January 31, 1938 (see document No. 285) of the decision to extend the operation on foreign nationalities and expand the number of nationalities subjected to repressions, N.I. Yezhov, who said in the circle of his closest associates that everything was "God's will, the court of tsars", most likely in agreement with Stalin, had already given such sanctions. In a cipher telegram to the head of the UNKVD D.M. Dmitriev of December 14, 1937, he allowed "to extend order No. 49990 (Latvian operation - comp.) to the defectors of the Finns, Estonians, Lithuanians, Bulgarians." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 152. L. 120. In November, a draft operational order was developed to repress the Finno-Ugric population in Karelia, the Mordovian, Udmurt, Mari and Komi autonomous republics, which was considered as the so-called potential base of Finnish intelligence. In its main provisions, the order corresponded to the Polish order. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 13. L. 153-157.

The repressions also affected the NKVD officers. So, the head of the UNKVD P.V. Chistov reported on three Latvian operatives and asked Yezhov for instructions on their future fate, that is, he was interested in whether these employees were subject to repression under the Latvian operation. Head of the Chita UNKVD G.S. Khorhorin had already asked for authorization to arrest the head of the department and the head of the regional department of Latvians by nationality, who were suspected of espionage activities. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 162. L. 155, 168.

63 . Repressions in 1937-1938 also unfolded in the Mongolian People's Republic, where Soviet troops were brought in and there was a significant number of advisers to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Mongolian Republic, who took part in organizing the repressions. In the course of the fight against the so-called Gevduno-Demidov conspiracy (Gendun was the prime minister of the MPR, Demid was the commander-in-chief of the Mongolian army), Soviet employees were also arrested on charges of espionage in favor of Japan. Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Mongolia V.Kh. Tairov was accused of colluding with the Japanese military in order to capture the MPR. Information about the arrests was hidden from the Soviet contingent in Mongolia for a long time.

64 . USSR Prosecutor Ya.A. Vyshinsky informed Stalin that on November 2 an open session of the visiting session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was held in the city of Gomel. 8 people, including the chairman of the city council, the head of the city health department, the city land department, the chief veterinarian, the chief livestock specialist and other specialists, were sentenced to capital punishment. They were accused of creating a spy nationalist sabotage organization.

65 . Attempts to improve the economic situation in the country with the help of repression did not give the desired results. An analysis of the investigation cases allows us to conclude that the accusations of sabotage and sabotage were not related to the intrigues of foreign intelligence services. Disruptions to planned targets, accidents were the result of objective and subjective factors, due to the forced pace of creating a powerful economic potential. Analytical special reports on the state of various industries, which were reported by I.V. Stalin, testified to serious failures. Thus, the number of accidents and wrecks in railway transport in the first quarter of 1938 exceeded that of 1937.

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Of interest is the special report of the head of the 1st Department of the First Directorate of the NKVD, who in August 1938 gave information about the work of an aircraft plant in the city of Voronezh. During 1936-1938, 3 factory directors were arrested in succession. However, the plan for the first half of 1938 was completed by 52%, construction in progress at the newest aircraft plant was 42%. The cost of one aircraft TB-3 instead of the planned 150 thousand rubles was 1 million 450 thousand. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 6. D. 638. L. 414.

66. Deputy Head of INO GUGB NKVD USSR S.M. Shpigelglaz, who led the development of white emigration, noted that the scale of repression against the so-called members of the ROVS in the country did not correspond to the real influence of this organization. According to operational data, the organization had neither the money nor the opportunity to carry out subversive work against the USSR. Objectively believing that only dozens of supporters of this emigrant organization could be discussed, he was critical of the tens of thousands arrested for belonging to the so-called ROVS conspiracy. Shpigelglaz cited examples when the chiefs of the UNKVD "borrowed generals from each other to head the Soviet organizations."

67. On the 20th anniversary of the formation of state security agencies, the draft order of the NKVD formulated their main merit in 1937: - the spy gang of Tukhachevsky and Gamarnikov, dealt a crushing blow to the fierce enemies of the Soviet people and their masters - the fascist intelligence services. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 26. L. 53.

68. During the maneuvers in 1936, P.E. Dybenko argued with the American military attache about the advantages of the Soviet system. As an argument, he cited the situation in which his sister, who lived in America, found herself as an example. Her husband was injured and she received no pension for herself or her children. The American military attaché did not believe him and promised to find out. Dybenko later learned that his sister had begun to receive benefits. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 331.

69. Following instructions from I.V. Stalin on January 18, 1937, Directive No. 17089 was sent to the NKVD departments, which noted that "many NKVD departments did not provide sufficient operational measures to eliminate the existing Socialist-Revolutionary anti-Soviet formations." The directive set the task of eliminating all existing developments on the Socialist-Revolutionaries, revising the registration lists for the Socialist-Revolutionaries in order to immediately arrest them. It was proposed to pay special attention to the Socialist-Revolutionaries who joined the CPSU (b). During the investigation, it was recommended to establish their connections with the Socialist-Revolutionary underground, rightists, Trotskyists and foreign intelligence services. By January 25, the departments were supposed to collect and send to the 4th department of the GUGB the most complete information about the Social Revolutionaries. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 1523. L. 137-138. For data on the Socialist-Revolutionaries, see Doc. No. 292.

70. The NKVD of the USSR was prepared and reported to I.V. Stalin a certificate of Iranian citizens living in the Azerbaijan SSR. In total, 40 thousand Iranian citizens lived in this republic.

Of these, Iranian subjects - 15,000 people.

Of this number of Iranian subjects:

In the mountains Baku had a population of 10,000 people. and they worked mainly in the oil fields, in the Caspian Shipping Company and on the railway. transport.

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5,000 people lived in the districts. Of these, in the city of Nakhichevan 118 people and the city of Kirovabad 1,200 people.

2,878 people were deported to Iran. Of these, 704 people. former members of the CPSU (b). Out of this number, 1167 people left for Iran. 852 people were issued at the Iranian consulate for departure. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 967. L. 289, 292-294.

71. The further intensification of mass repressions based on nationality has led to an escalation of manifestations of genocide against an increasing number of nationalities. On December 11, 1937, a telegram No. 50125 was sent to the UNKVD about the repression of the Greeks. On January 29, 1938, Directive No. 202 was adopted on reprisals against Iranian citizens. As noted in the directive, English, German and Japanese

intelligence agencies in their work against the USSR widely used the Iranian intelligence agencies, which have recently been intensively developing anti-Soviet nationalist sabotage, insurrectionary and espionage work in the USSR. The main bases and personnel of this work were allegedly Iranian national colonies, sectarian societies of a group of re-emigrants who settled in the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and local connections of emigrant circles among Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, etc.

In order to eliminate the work of Iranian intelligence on the territory of the USSR, from February 5, 1938, it was proposed in the directive to simultaneously arrest all Iranians and Iranians suspected of espionage, sabotage, sabotage, rebellion, nationalist and other Armenians (foreign subjects and Soviet citizens).

The suspects included:

- a) are on operational records and are being developed;
- b) defectors and political emigrants from Iran;
- c) smugglers;
- d) leaders of various Iranian tribes who crossed over to the USSR from Iran;
- e) leaders of re-emigrant migrations;
- f) Basmachi gang leaders and active former bandits;
- g) leaders of religious sects;
- h) the most prominent former employees of previously existing firms with mixed Anglo-Iranian capital;
- i) headmen of the Iranian colonies and former contractors on the caravan routes.

The directive of the People's Commissar emphasized that during the operation, special attention should be paid to thorough cleaning of the listed categories of border areas, industrial enterprises, especially defense ones, transport, seaports, army, navy, NKVD troops and NKVD bodies.

It was proposed, simultaneously with the deployment of the arrest operation, to launch energetic investigative work in order to completely uncover all the centers and lines of espionage and sabotage, insurgent and nationalist work of the Iranians, paying special attention to the opening of all links with British, German and Japanese intelligence.

When making arrests of commanding and commanding officers with military and special ranks, as well as specialists and persons included in the nomenclature of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, it was necessary to request sanctions from the NKVD of the USSR.

The execution of cases and their consideration were proposed to be carried out in accordance with paragraph 6 of Operational Order No. 00485.

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It was ordered to report on the progress of the investigation in five-day summaries, with the announcement of the final figures and important testimony.

On February 9, 1938, Memorandum No. 226 was adopted, in which it was noted that the British, German and Japanese intelligence agencies make extensive use of the Afghan intelligence agencies, which have recently been developing active work against the USSR. It was pointed out that the main base of this work was the Afghan colonies and Afghans re-emigrants in the republics of the Caucasus, especially in Central Asia, as well as in various cities of the Union. It was stated that allegedly the bulk of the Afghan defectors who settled in the USSR, consisting of supporters of the former King Amanullah, were agents of German intelligence and had their center in Berlin. Afghan and Japanese intelligence made extensive use of the local connections of emigre circles among the Turkmen, Uzbeks, Kazakhs and the center of these circles, located in Herat and having an independent spy network in the USSR.

In order to eliminate the work of Afghan intelligence on the territory of the USSR, from February 17, 1938, it was ordered to arrest all Afghans suspected of espionage, wrecking, sabotage, terrorist, insurgent and nationalist work (Afghan subjects and Soviet citizens).

These included:

- a) were on operational records and are being developed;
- b) political emigrants and defectors from Afghanistan and India, primarily Amanullists;
- c) smugglers;
- d) leaders of various Afghan tribes who crossed over to the USSR from Afghanistan;
- e) leaders of re-emigrant migrations;
- f) gang leaders and active ex-bandits;
- g) leaders of religious sects;
- h) Afghans who arrived in the USSR from Germany and through Germany;
- i) headmen of the Afghan colonies;
- j) former contractors on the caravan routes from Afghanistan to the USSR;
- k) all associated with Afghan diplomatic and other institutions on the territory of the USSR.

During the operation, it was proposed to pay special attention to the thorough cleaning of the listed categories of border areas, industrial enterprises, especially defense ones, transport, seaports, the army, navy, NKVD troops and NKVD bodies.

Simultaneously with the deployment of the arrest operation, it was ordered to launch vigorous investigative work in order to completely uncover all the centers and lines of espionage, sabotage, insurgent and nationalist work of the Afghans, paying special attention to the opening of all ties with

Vodka English, German and Japanese.

As with the Iranian operation, it was necessary to request sanctions from the NKVD of the USSR for the arrests of certain categories of military personnel and file cases in accordance with paragraph 6 of Operation Order No. 00485.

It was proposed that cases against arrested Afghan nationals, in respect of which there would be no serious evidence of their espionage or anti-Soviet activities, be sent for consideration to a Special Conference to make a decision on deportation to Afghanistan. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 2. L. 55-56.

72. During the period of mass repressions, the Soviet leadership exacerbated the problem of defectors from border states to the USSR. Earlier, after filtering, the vast majority of defectors who were looking for in our country

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political asylum, better material living conditions, were deserters (primarily from the Polish and Romanian armies), migrated to our territory (southern borders), went to the hinterland for free living.

On October 23, 1937, the order of the NKVD of the USSR No. 00698 was adopted, in which it was proposed to arrest all defectors, and then "defectors exposed as agents of foreign intelligence should be brought to trial by military collegiums or military tribunals." All other defectors, suspected of being agents of foreign intelligence services and remaining unexposed, were recommended to be imprisoned and camped through a Special Conference. This decision of the Politburo further tightened the punitive sanctions. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 391. L. 55.

73. M.L. Rukhimovich was accused of belonging to the so-called counter-revolutionary terrorist organization of the right, its "reserve" center. He was credited with sabotage in the field of agriculture, in the coal, oil, defense industries.

Being People's Commissar of the Defense Industry of the USSR M.L. Rukhimovich was one of the few Soviet leaders who, proceeding from the interests of the development of his department, often did not give sanctions for the arrests of specialists. So, on March 28, 1937, N.I. Yezhov in a special message addressed to I.V. Stalin noted that a Trotskyist group had been identified at the Tula Cartridge Plant. Specifically, it was about the head of the construction of the cartridge case plant. But Yezhov, People's Commissar for the Defense Industry, "Comrade. Rukhimovich consent to the arrest of Sakhanitsky K.M. does not give". CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 90. L. 295-296. Stalin tried to "overcome" the objective and subjective difficulties of the industrial development of the USSR by arresting the leaders. On October 3, 1937, the head of the counterintelligence department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR A.M. Minaev prepared a certificate for People's Commissar Yezhov stating that M.L. Rukhimovich. Yezhov simultaneously sent Stalin the protocols of interrogations of Bilik P.B., a former

Deputy People's Commissar of the NKPS, and Zhuravlev S.G., the former deputy head of Glavugol on September 17, which Stalin, after reading, handed over to Rukhimovich. The arrested testified about the wrecking activities of the people's commissar in the positions he had occupied since 1930. On October 5, Stalin sent a note to the People's Commissar for the Defense Industry: "T. Rukhimovich. In addition to the testimony you received, a protocol of Barinov's testimony is sent to you. I. Stalin. M.V. Barinov, the former head of Glavneft, also testified about Rukhimovich's "sabotage" activities when he was his deputy NKTP for fuel. The interrogation protocol contains facts about fires in oil fields and factories, which were allegedly carried out by an organization of the right. On October 8, Rukhimovich sent a lengthy and detailed letter to Stalin, in which he dismissed all accusations against him, showed with concrete examples his contribution to the development of the coal and defense industries, and expressed the hope that "the Central Committee would help get out of the vicious circle" of false accusations. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 323. L. 98, 104, 176. On October 18, 1937, he was arrested.

The materials of the criminal case against Rukhimovich contain data from numerous expert examinations, which convincingly refute all the fabrications of the prosecution. At the same time, the testimony of an NKVD officer is given, who, during the interrogation conducted by P.Ya. Meshikom, went into the office

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vatel and witnessed the beating of Rukhimovich. M.L. Rukhimovich was repressed and rehabilitated.

74. After the inspection tour of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs N.I. Yezhov to Ukraine, where he, speaking to the NKVD, promised to increase the so-called limits on the "kulak" operation, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks approved an additional number of repressed people in accordance with order No. 00447. Formally, the operation was designed for 4 months, but in fact "limits" were allocated by the Politburo until September 1938. In a February speech by N.I. Yezhov, at a meeting of the NKVD of Ukraine, for the first time, a certain criticism was voiced against the operational staff following the results of the "kulak" operation, which was reflected in the draft directive for the operational units of the NKVD of the USSR. He noted that the pursuit of quantitative indicators flourished in the departments during mass operations and, in his opinion, the blow was not dealt to the leading nationalist, White Guard and espionage cadres. The operation was poorly carried out in the border areas, regional centers and cities, in industry, and in transport. The biggest shortcoming was the extremely low percentage of those who confessed, which led to the repression of those who did not confess. This was typical for all regions of the USSR. So, in the Mordovian ASSR, 96% of the Soviet citizens who passed through the trio did not testify about their "wrecking" activities. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 43. L. 113.

When analyzing further directions of activity of the departments of the NKVD of Ukraine, N.I. Yezhov criticized preparations for the repression of those expelled from the CPSU(b), who were registered by more than 10,000 people. According to the People's Commissar, the fact of being in Austro-German captivity during the First World War was not a basis for repressions. Just on

About 2.5 million such people lived in Ukraine.

The most significant was the mention of the categories "c.r. kulak element" and "rural counterrevolution", when N.I. Yezhov indirectly admitted that collective farmers, middle peasants and poor peasants fell under repression. In this regard, in the testimony of the People's Commissar of the NKVD of Ukraine A.I. Uspensky, head of the secretariat, and then 1st special department of the NKVD of the USSR I.I. Shapiro contains confessions that they gave instructions to correct the statistical data on the categories of the repressed in order to reduce the number of workers and collective farmers. This falsification of reporting creates difficulties for an objective analysis of the social class composition of the repressed.

In the draft directive prepared on the basis of the trip by N.I. Yezhov to Ukraine, the categories of the repressed were supplemented. They included: "a) officers and commanders and volunteers of the White, Petliura and Hetman armies; b) chieftains, leaders, organizers of gangs, rebel organizations and anti-Soviet uprisings; c) re-emigrants; d) representatives of the tsarist, Petliura, German and white administrations; e) former active members of Ukrainian nationalist organizations; f) persons associated with foreign Ukrainian nationalist organizations and figures, and in the absence of their undercover use; g) black and white clergy who penetrated industrial enterprises, transport, and the clergy associated with the zakordon; h) sectarian leaders and preachers; i) the former leadership and cadre of anti-Soviet parties (Socialist-Revolutionaries, Cadets, Mensheviks, Zionists, Borotbists, anarchists) and members of these parties who fought against Soviet power during the civil war and later; j) former counterintelligence officers, policemen, guardsmen, gendarmes and punishers; k) former kulaks; l) former manufacturers and landlords;

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m) former members of the Union of the Russian People, the Union of Michael the Archangel and active Black Hundreds; o) all sub-items containing specific incriminating materials, if they are not covered by the categories listed above." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 4. L. 2-15.

75. I.P. Belov was arrested on January 7, 1938. On the eve of January 6, at a confrontation with S.P. Uritsky and A.S. Bulin in the presence of I.V. Stalin, V.M. Molotov, K.V. Voroshilov and N.I. Yezhov, he did not recognize the charges against him. The main task of the investigation was to prove that one of the offshoots of the military conspiracy in the Red Army was the so-called military-Socialist-Revolutionary conspiracy. As a result, it was fabricated. In addition to Belov, the commanders of the military districts M.D. were included in the conspirators. Velikanov (ZabVO), I.K. Gryaznov (SAVO).

76. Stalin's refusal to authorize the process in the case of persons of Polish nationality accused of espionage was evidence of a slight mitigation of repression, which was associated with the decisions of the January 1938 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). To a greater extent, this applied to communists expelled from the party, against whom it was recommended not to use indiscriminate repressive methods. This slight turn was reflected in the activities of state security agencies.

People's Commissar N.I. Yezhov was forced to arrest several heads of the district departments of the NKVD in the Ordzhonikidze region. Head of the UNKVD P.F. Bulakh was first removed from his post, and then also arrested. Thousands of complaints sent to the NKVD of the USSR, to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, to the Commission of Party Control, had some insignificant effect only after the January plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. The commission, headed by the Special Commissioner of the NKVD of the USSR, who went to the place, established that "the regional and district apparatuses of the NKVD carried out arrests on the basis of random unverified information, on the basis of deliberately false testimonies of those arrested. Along with real enemies, innocent honest Soviet people, the best collective farmers, honest party members were arrested. "During the investigation, employees of the regional apparatus and district departments of the NKVD subjected the arrested to severe beatings and humiliation, using the most cunning methods. The beaten detainees were then placed in common cells, where they were forced to show traces of beatings in order to influence other detainees with the threat of beatings. Persons who had nothing to do with the investigation were involved in the beatings. The beaten detainees were taken for treatment to the city dispensaries. Gave them meetings with family members. These facts were considered as a deliberate discrediting of the NKVD. The main conclusion of the investigation was the thesis that "all the criminal acts described above were the work of class enemies who penetrated the administration apparatus of the NKVD Ord of the Zhonikidzevsky Territory." (CA FSB. RF. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 3. L. 43-46.)

The head of the regional administration, Bulakh, in the period after his dismissal from his post and before his arrest, showed extreme dissatisfaction, because he believed that the actions of the employees of the administration were no different from the widespread practice of the work of the operational staff of other regional and regional administrations, which corresponded to reality. At the end of 1937-beginning of 1938, there was a peak in carrying out mass repressions in the course of the so-called national operations. The arrests of a number of employees were the department's response to the campaign "to uphold the rule of law", "against indiscriminate repression", especially against the communists after the January 1938 plenum.

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77. In the summer of 1938, repressions among military personnel intensified. In accordance with the instructions of the People's Commissar of Defense, in its development, the directive of the NKVD of the USSR No. 1355 of June 17, 1938 was adopted on the dismissal of military personnel of foreign origin from the army and navy. On July 17 of the same year, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs was forced to give an additional explanation on the application of this directive. The practice of the work of special departments in the army was condemned, when employees arrested all those dismissed, regardless of compromising materials. The vaguely formulated provision on the dismissal from the army and navy of military personnel with relatives abroad, born and living abroad, led to the fact that employees of special departments began to extend this clause not only to military personnel of foreign origin (Poles, Latvians, Greeks, Estonians, Finns, Germans, etc.), but also Russians, Ukrainians, Jews and other nationalities that were part of the USSR. N.I. Yezhov actually condemned the campaign nature of the implementation of the directive. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 1410. L. 266-267.

78. A cipher telegram dated March 21, 1938, from Deputy Commissar of Internal Affairs M. I. Frinovsky, to the head of the UNKVD for the Sverdlovsk Region D.M. Dmitriev. It should be noted, however, that the actions of the latter, even in the central apparatus, evoked a negative reaction. Frinovsky noted: "You presented albums for 10,024 arrested in Polish, German, Lettish and other operations. According to these albums:

1. You arrested 4,142 people in connection with the German operation. Of these, only 390 are Germans. Among those arrested under the age of 20, 215 people. Almost all of those arrested (3,968 people) are listed as former kulaks and their children, and at the same time workers (3,647 people). Only 8 German defectors were arrested.

2. 4,218 people were repressed under the Polish operation. Of these, only 390 are Poles. Among those arrested are 3,798 former kulaks and their children, of which 3,552 are workers. Among them, up to 20 years of age, 161 people. 34 defectors of Poles were arrested.

3. 1249 people were arrested in Harbin. Of these, there are only 42 people from Harbin. Former kulaks and their children, who are workers, 1,003 people were arrested. 21 defectors were arrested.

4. 237 people were arrested in connection with the Latvian operation. Only 12 of them are Latvians. All those arrested are also listed as workers, former kulaks and their children. 28 defectors were arrested.

5. According to the Romanian operation, only one Romanian was arrested and at the same time 96 Russians. All of them, as in other operations, are workers and former kulaks and their children. 4 defectors were arrested.

6. According to the Finnish operation, not a single Finn was arrested at all, but 5 Russians, 8 Jews and 2 others are listed. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 82. L. 32-33.

The general picture of mass repressions is visible from the statistical reporting of the NKVD for 1937-1938.

1937

1938

1. Arrested

2. By the nature of the crimes:

936.750 people

638.509

K.-r. organizations and political parties

78.450

64.320

Trotskyists

41.362

20.377

right

15.122

17.546

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SRs

11.367

16.370

Mensheviks

5.244

4.072

anarchists

325

562

others (the Cadets, the monarch. TKP, Decists, Shlyapnikovites and Myasnikovites)

5.030

5.393

Members of the national, Ph.D. organizations

53.261

68.162

Ukrainian

14.166

27.663

Belarusian

175

40

Georgian

494

67

Armenian

4.601

2.265

Turko-Tatar

2.015

1.753

Pan-Islam, and Pan-Mongol.

13.698

10.742

Finno-Karelian

545

1.463

Zionist

420

1.926

different

17.147

22.243

Fascists

16.051

14.216

Churches, sectarians

37.331

13.438

White Guards

47.251

26.400

Espionage

93.890

171.149

Polish

45.302

56.663

Japanese

18.341

34.565

German

11.868

27.432

Latvian

7.371

11.490

Finnish

1.658

5.804

Estonian

1.206

5.401

Romanian

4.031

3.789

Greek

1.291

2.171

Iranian

135

5.859

English

532

5.459

Bulgarian

111

1.065

Chinese

15

2.178

other

2.029

9.273

treason

10.707

15.758

Terror

27.958

15.585

Sabotage

42.019

47.185

Sabotage

67.710

44.564

Rebel k.-r.

70.127

55.193

K.-r. agitation

234.301

57.366

Other crimes

157.694

45.183

TOTAL:

936.750

638.509

CA FSB. F. 8os. Op. 1. D. 80.

79. Massive repressions fell upon military intelligence as well. During 1937-1938, the chiefs and acting head of the Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army S.P. were shot. Uritsky, Ya.K. Berzin, A.M. Nikonov, S.G. Gendin. 300 people were repressed only in the central apparatus of the RU RKKA. Some of the employees were arrested as participants in the so-called military-fascist conspiracy, others during

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operations on foreign nationalities. Soviet citizens who had been abroad were also considered by the state security agencies as potential foreign intelligence agents. For more details, see Lurie V.M., Kochik V.Ya. GRU: business and people. SPb. 2000.

80. After the approval of the personal composition of the troikas by order of the NKVD of the USSR No. 00447, starting from August 1937, their leaders were constantly replaced. This was due to the arrests that had begun. So, one of the first in August 1937 was arrested the head of the UNKVD of the South Kazakhstan region S.F. Pintel. Repressed, rehabilitated.

81. P.A. Smirnov, People's Commissar of the Navy, was arrested on June 30, 1938. During the years of the civil war, Smirnov, together with the already arrested party and Soviet workers of the Sverdlovsk region, took part in the fight against Kolchak. Compromising materials were received against him from the arrested and sent to a special department of the PTB of the NKVD of the USSR. A form file was filed against Smirnov. During May-June 1938, I.V. Stalin regularly received detailed special communications about Smirnov's activities. Smirnov was arrested after receiving incriminating evidence against him from arrested I.P. Belova and A.I. Egorov. Testimony was obtained through beatings. P.A. Smirnov repress

rehabilitated, rehabilitated.

82. After the flight to Manchuria, and then to Japan, the head of the UNKVD for the Far East, G.S. Lyushkov, a commission was sent to the Far East, headed by Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs M.P. Frinovsky. The flight of the head of the UNKVD aggravated the already difficult situation in the region (constant border conflicts), since it gave reason to believe that the fight against the "counter-revolution" was not carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the center. As a result, in the summer of 1938, a new round of repressions began in the DVK in the so-called kulak operation, and arrests among the military personnel of the OKDVA, Pacific Fleet, and NKVD departments intensified.

83. August 8, 1938 A.Ya. Vyshinsky reported to Stalin that in the period from August 2 to August 5, the Special Boards of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR and the Stalin Regional Court considered cases against former mine workers. A number of specialists in the amount of 12 people were sentenced to death, 4 leaders were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of 18 to 25 years. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 333. L. 188-189.

84. Another change in the structure of the NKVD during 1938 followed extremely quickly. Only in March 1938 was the reorganization of the structure of the state security agencies carried out, which lasted less than six months. The goals were to most fully cover all sectors of the economy, culture and management with operational-Chekist measures. In the process of the March reorganization, along with the state security department, independent departments of special departments of the army and navy, as well as transport and communications, were created.

The separation of military counterintelligence into an independent unit led to its separation from the rest of the operational departments of the Main Directorate of State Security, so it was again included in the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. At the same time, the country's leadership decided to strengthen control over the economy and transport, which led to the creation of two independent main operational departments of economic and transport.

85. In development of the Politburo resolution, on September 17, Order No. 00606 of the NKVD of the USSR was adopted on the procedure for the work of special troikas. Some clarifications were made to it, indicating a softening of the punitive policy

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ki. First, taking into account the various complications in connection with the arrests of foreigners, the order noted that "special troikas do not consider cases against foreign nationals." Secondly, although it was indicated "that special troikas pass sentences in accordance with the order of the NKVD No. 00485 of August 25 in the first and second categories", a new point was added that special troikas "also return cases for additional investigation and make decisions on the release of the accused from custody if there are no sufficient materials in the cases to convict the accused. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 430. L. 101-103.

86. Head of the UKNVD for the Western Region A.A. Nasedkin had previously shown zeal in the course of mass repressions. The so-called Latvian opera

tion was the result of his initiative. In November 1937, he arrived in Moscow to report to the People's Commissar on the progress of ongoing operations. During the conversation, Nasedkin spoke about the Latvian nationalist center. This kind of information was obtained as a result of interrogations of arrested Latvians. The Latvian Center was presented as a ramified organization that had its members in the later section of the Comintern, the Prometheus society and other societies. Yezhov, listening to Nasedkin, brightened up and asked how many people could be arrested. Based on operational records for 5,000 people, of which at least half were adult family members, Nasedkin gave the figure of 500 people. According to Nasedkin, Yezhov said: "Nonsense, I agree with the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), arrest at least 1,500 people." Two days later, Yezhov announced that the operation against the Letts had been agreed upon. And until the order was received, he proposed to arrest all Latvians in the NKVD of the BSSR, the Latvian Club, the Latvian National Theater, the activists of Latvian cultural organizations, all members of the "Latvian Riflemen" section and Latvians who worked in other organizations.

On November 30, 1937, cipher telegram number 49990 was sent to the NKVD administration. It was proposed from December 3 to start an operation to arrest all Latvians suspected of espionage, sabotage, and anti-Soviet nationalist work. Eight categories of Latvians subject to arrest were singled out: 1) registered and being developed; 2) political emigrants from Latvia who arrived in the USSR after 1920; 3) defectors; 4) managers, members of the boards and employees of local branches of the Prometheus society and Latvian clubs; 5) leaders and members of the bureau of local branches of the society of Latvian Riflemen at Osoviahim; 6) former managers and members of the boards of the former joint-stock companies "Product" and "Lesoprodukt"; 7) Latvian citizens, with the exception of employees of diplomatic missions; 8) Latvians who arrived in the USSR as tourists and settled in the USSR. As in the orders for the repression of the Poles, it was recommended that the people of Khabinsk pay special attention to the "thorough cleaning" of Latvians of defense enterprises, transport, special sectors in charge of defense, mobilization, encryption work in various institutions, special regime zones and restricted areas. The execution of cases was provided for in the order of paragraph 6 of order No. 00485. CA FSB F. 3. Op. 6. D. 588. L. 394-396.

87. The statement to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks by the head of the NKVD department for the Ivanovo region, Zhuravlev, was undoubtedly the result of apparatus games with the participation of Beria, designed to reinforce the removal of N.I. Yezhov, who was allegedly inattentive to signals about the suspicious behavior of senior members of the NKVD. In the course of the work of the commission of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for the acceptance and delivery of cases on the NKVD, it was Beria who tried to show that Yezhov kept documents that contained compromising information

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rumors about NKVD workers, but he did not give them a go. A similar technique was used in November 1936, when, at the direction of V.E. Yagoda and GAMolchanov covered up cases against the Trotskyists.

88. M.E. Koltsov was arrested on December 14, 1938 and sentenced on February 1, 1940 by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court to VMN on charges of belonging to an anti-Soviet conspiracy, espionage and conducting anti-Soviet agitation. Koltsov was accused of establishing contacts with agents of the German, French and American intelligence services and passing them secret information. At the trial, he retracted all his testimony and explained that they were given to them as a result of the use of physical measures against him. Rehabilitated. For more details, see Rehabilitation: how it was. Documents of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and other materials. In 3 volumes. Volume 1. March 1953 - February 1956. Comp. Artizov A.N., Sigachev Yu.V., Khlopov V.G., Shevchuk I.N. — M.: MFD, 2000. S. 172-173.

89. Based on the results of the audit set out in a special report by L.P. Beria, G.M. On October 27, 1938, Malenkov reported to I.V. Stalin about the measures taken. The Yaroslavl Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks canceled the decision of the Yaroslavl Regional Executive Committee to double the collection of bell bronze. The chairman of the Nekrasovsky district executive committee was brought to trial for "a decision provocative in its consequences to close the church." It was proposed to intensify anti-religious propaganda in the region, and the NKVD bodies were instructed to carry out work on "seizure of the hostile elements who organized the protest of the population against the removal of the bells." APRF. F. 3. Op. 60. D. 23. L. 103-105.

90. B. D. Berman's testimony is related to his previous activities as a resident of Soviet intelligence in Germany, and then deputy head of the Foreign Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. During the period of mass repressions, the foreign intelligence of the state security agencies suffered huge losses and, in fact, by the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, they were not restored to the former composition of the residency abroad. Only in the branch of the INO, which led the work in Germany, were arrested during 1937-1938 4 chiefs, 7 assistants and 2 deputy heads of the department. CA FSB. F. Zoe. Op. 6. D. 9. L. 175.

91. Stalin's authorization of the arrests of the leadership of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR pursued the goal of shifting responsibility for mass repressions to the executors of the decisions taken by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In the period from September to December 1938, an almost complete replacement was carried out not only of the heads of departments of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR and their deputies, but also of almost all heads of the republican, regional and regional NKVD-UNKVD. In the period from September to December 1938 alone, 332 senior NKVD officials were arrested (140 people in the central apparatus and 192 in the periphery), among whom were 18 people's commissars of internal affairs of the union and autonomous republics. CA FSB. F. Zoe. Op. 6. D. 11. L. 185.

92. After the end of the period of mass repressions, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the National Party, regional committees and regional committees of the CPSU (b) were actively involved in the work of checking the workers of the NKVD, as well as on their admission and release from service. Previously, on the basis of the circular of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR of July 27, 1936, admission to the state security agencies was carried out bypassing verification and approval in the party organs. The essence of the new relationship between the security agencies and the party is clearly expressed in a letter from the head of the UNKVD for the Murmansk region. On December 27, 1938, he wrote to L.P. Beria: "After the decision of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee

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All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated November 17, it is especially clear to me that I must build my relations with the bureau of the regional party committee not only on the basis of trust in the first secretary of the regional committee, but also obey the regional committee in a number of issues of my work. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 5. D. 84. L. 113.

Party leaders initiated the arrests of a number of leading NKVD officials in the field. At the same time, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks criticized the work of a number of regional committees and regional committees for unsatisfactory work on "strengthening legitimacy."

93. The operational units of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR did not experience a shortage of personnel. During the period from October 1, 1936 to January 1, 1938, 5,229 employees left the state security agencies (of which 1,220 were arrested), and 5,359 people arrived. Free thought. 1997. No. 6. S. 114.

The largest recruitment was carried out by decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in December 1938, when the NKVD of the USSR, the ORPO of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, selected 1,500 people from politically proven and advanced production workers in the city of Moscow. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 25. L. 34.

The courses indicated in the document were taken mainly by party and Soviet workers, who were then sent to leading work in the state security organs and headed departments and departments, both in the center and in the localities.

94. On the instructions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the commission conducted an audit of the activities of the entire NKVD of the USSR and, in particular, of each operational department of the Main Directorate of State Security. Significant shortcomings were identified in all operational departments. The work of the commission was to identify shortcomings in order to criticize the activities of N.I. Yezhov as People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. "Spies, enemies," noted G.M. Malenkov, "they sat literally at all polling stations." "I have such an impression," A.A. echoed him. Andreev, "that Yezhov has a close relationship with this." The members of the commission were especially indignant at the fact of the activities of the "enemies" who had made their way into the security department of the NKVD. CA FSB. F. Zee. Op. 6. D. 9. L. 130.

95. In December 1938, after the arrest of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Turkmenistan, the new People's Commissar Borshchev sent L.P. Beria a memo on the state of the work of the NKVD bodies of Turkmenistan. In it, he noted that the arrested 1,125 Iranians initially testified about their anti-Soviet espionage activities. Their testimonies were the result of criminal methods of conducting an investigation, the use of beatings. The people's commissar's proposal was to "expel from the USSR those who were not crippled in the course of the investigation." CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 4. D. 84. L. 105.

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AGRANOV (Sorinzon) Yakov Saulovich (1893-1938) was born in the town of Chechersk, Rogachevsky district, Gomel province. He graduated from the 4th class city school. In 1912-1915 he was in the Socialist-Revolutionary Party. Member of the RSDLP since 1915. In 1915-1917 he was exiled to the Yenisei province for revolutionary activities. In 1917 he was secretary of the Polesky Regional Committee of the RSDLP(b). In 1918-1919 he was secretary of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. Since 1919 in the Cheka. In 1919-1921 special

chenny, early department 00 VChK. In 1922-1923, the beginning. Special Bureau for the Administrative Expulsion of Anti-Soviet Elements and Intelligentsia under the SOU GPU. In 1923-1931, deputy. early SO GPU-OGPU USSR, early. SO GPU OGPU, pom. early SOU OGPU USSR. In 1931, the beginning SPO OGPU USSR. In 1931-1933 the plenipotentiary of the OGPU of the Moscow region, beg. 00 MVO. In 1933-1937 deputy. Chairman of the OGPU of the USSR, 1st Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, head. GUGB NKVD USSR. In December 1934, early. UNKVD Leningrad region. From April 1937 beginning. secret political department of the NKVD GUGB. From May 1937 beginning. UNKVD of the Saratov region. Commissioner of State Security 1st rank. Arrested on July 20, 1937. Convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on August 1, 1938, to capital punishment. Not rehabilitated.

AKULOV Ivan Alekseevich (1888-1937) was born in the village. Petrovskoye, Krasnogorsk district, Moscow province, from the middle class. Lower education. Since 1907, a member of the RSDLP, he worked as a clerk in the editorial office of the Commercial and Industrial Newspaper. Since 1913, a member of the executive committee of the St. Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP (b). He was subjected to arrests and exile. Member of the October Revolution and the Civil War. In 1918-1922 secretary of the Ukrainian regional committee. Orenburg, Kirghiz and Crimean regional committees of the RCP(b). In 1922-1929 at trade union work, chairman of the All-Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, member of the presidium and secretary of the All-Ukrainian Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1930-1931, deputy. People's Commissar of the RKI. In 1931-1932 the first deputy. chairman of the OPTU. In 1933-1935 the Prosecutor of the USSR. In 1935-1937 Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested on July 23, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitation van.

Alksnis (Astrov) Yakov (Ekabs) Ivanovich (1897-1938) was born in Lifland province in the family of a laborer. He was educated at the Odessa Military School (1917), the Military Academy of the Red Army (1924). Member of the RSDLP since 1916, Bolshevik. In 1917 he was drafted into the army. In May 1919 he joined the Red Army. During the Civil War, the Oryol provincial military commissar. In September-October 1919, the commissar of the 55th Infantry Division, which was completely defeated near Orel. Then the military commissar of the Don region.

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pom. commander of the Oryol military district. In 1924-1926, the beginning. and commissar of the Directorate for the Device and Service of the Troops. One of the founders and organizers of the Soviet Air Force. Since 1926 deputy. beginning, from 1931 beginning. Air Force of the Red Army. Since January 1937, at the same time, deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR for the Air Force. Since 1937 he has been a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a member of the Special Judicial Presence, which in June 1937 sentenced to death a group of military leaders headed by M.N. Tukhachevsky, I.E. Yakir, I.P. Uborevich. In November 1937, he was arrested as the head of the "Latvian fascist organization." He pleaded guilty and in July 1938 was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

ANTIPOV Nikolai Kirillovich (1894-1938) was born in the Starorussky district of the Novgorod province into a peasant family. He graduated from the technical school of the maritime department. Since 1912, a member of the RSDLP. In 1917 he was a member of the St. Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP(b). In December 1917 - March 1918, a member of the Presidium and deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the RSFSR. In August 1918 - March 1919, Deputy. chairman and chairman of the Petrograd Cheka. April 1919 - January 1920

Retar of the Kazan Provincial Committee of the RCP(b), Chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee. In 1920—

1923 head. organizational department and member of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1923—

1924 Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the RCP(b). From May 1924 he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1925 he was secretary of the Ural Regional Party Committee. In 1926-1927 he was secretary of the Northwestern Bureau of the Central Committee and 2nd secretary of the Leningrad provincial committee of the CPSU(b). From January 1928 to March 1931 People's Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs of the USSR. Since March 1931, deputy. People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the USSR. Since February 1934, deputy. chairman, from April 1935 chairman of the Commission of Soviet Control under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and STO of the USSR. In June 1937 he was arrested. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

APRESYAN Derenik Zakharovich (1899-1939) was born in the village of Tatlu, Kazakh district of the Erivan province, in the family of a priest. Graduated from the medical faculty of the Transcaucasian University in Tiflis. In 1917-1918 he was a member of the Dashnaksutyun party. Since 1919, a member of the RCP (b). In 1927-1934 authorized 5 departments, art. authorized 2 departments, pom. early 7 departments, pom. early 4 departments, pom. early 3 departments, acting early departments, head 6 divisions, beginning 8 departments, pom. beginning, beginning 4 departments of the ECU OPTU of the USSR. From July 1934 to September 1936 4 departments, pom. beginning, beginning 6 departments of IVF of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR. In November 1936 - August 1937 pom. early KRO, pom. early 3 departments of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From August 1937 to November 1938 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR and at the same time early. Special department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR of the Central Asian Military District. In November 1938 he was arrested. In February 1939 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

ATABAEV Kaigisyz Serdarovich (1887-1938) was born in the village of Myane near Tejen into a peasant family. He graduated from the teacher's seminary in Tashkent. Since 1918, a member of the RCP (b). In 1919, deputy chairman, from June 1919 chairman of the executive committee of the Merv Council. In November 1919 - July 1920, Deputy. Chairman of the Transcaspian Revolutionary Committee. In 1920, People's Commissar for Agriculture of the Turkestan People's Republic. From September 1920 he was chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Revolutionary Military Council of the Fergana Group of Forces. Since December 1921, a member of the Turkestan

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bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). From June 1920, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic. Since February 1925, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Turkmen SSR. At the same time, in 1925-1926, he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Turkestan Front. In July 1937 he was arrested. In February 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

BALITSKY Vsevolod Apollonovich (1892-1937), Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank (11/26/1935). Born in Verkhnedneprovsk, Yekaterinoslav province, in the family of an accountant. He graduated from the Tiflis School of Ensigns (1915). Member of the RSDLP since 1915. In December 1918 he was introduced to the collegium of the All-Ukrainian Cheka (VUCHK) and appointed head. department. Since July 1922, deputy. prev., from September 1923 to June 1931 prev. GPU of Ukraine and at the same time the plenipotentiary of the GPU-OGPU of the USSR in Ukraine, in March 1930 - November 1930 People's Commissar

Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. From September 1930 he was a member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From June 1931 to July 1934, Deputy. prev. OGPU under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. From July 1934 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In May 1937 he was transferred to the Far East at the beginning. Directorate of the NKVD. In July 1937 he was arrested and expelled from the party. In November 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

BELSKY Lev Nikolaevich (Levin Abram Mikhailovich) (1889-1941). Born in the town of Mir, Minsk province, in the family of an employee. Externally, he passed the exams for a home teacher and a pharmacy student. In 1904-1907 he was a member of the BUND. During the First World War, he served in the army as a private. Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1918, instructor of the NKVD of the RSFSR on the organization of Soviets. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1918. In 1918-1920, the chairman of the Simbirsk Cheka, early. OO 8 Army, OO Astrakhan Cheka. In 1921-1930, the plenipotentiary of the Cheka-OGPU in the Tambov province, in the Far East, in Central Asia. In 1930-1931, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU in the Moscow Region. In 1931-1933 at the economic work. In 1933-1937, the Plenipotentiary of the OGPU for the Lower Volga Territory, beg. Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the OPTU-NKVD of the USSR. In 1936-1939, deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs for the Police. From March 1938 beginning. Department of Transport and Communications of the NKVD, then Deputy. People's Commissar of Railways, beg. railway construction. road Kartaly-Akmolinsk. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in June 1939. In July 1941 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

BERZIN Jan Karlovich (Berzinyp, Kyuzis Peteris) (1889-1938) was born in the town of Gustavsberg, now Latvia, into a working-class family. Since 1905, a member of the RSDLP. Graduated from the Proletarian University, the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow. In March-May 1919, Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Soviet Latvia. In July-August 1919, the beginning. political department of the 11th Petrograd Rifle Division. From August 1919 to November 1920 special department of the 15th army. In December 1920 he was transferred to the service in the Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army. From December 1920 to December 1921 early. undercover department of the RU RKKA. From December 1921 to March 1924, Deputy. early RU RKKA From March 1924 to April 1935, the beginning. 4th (intelligence) directorate of the headquarters of the Red Army From April 1935 to June 1936, deputy. commander of the troops of the Special Red Banner Far Eastern Army for political affairs. In 1936-1937 he was chief military adviser in the Republican army in Spain. In November 1938 he was arrested. In July 1938, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

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BERIA Lavrenty Pavlovich (1899-1953) was born in the village of Merkheuli, Sukhumi district, Tiflis province, into a peasant family. In 1915 he graduated from the Sukhumi Higher Primary School, in 1919 the Baku Secondary Mechanical and Construction Technical School. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. In 1918 - Chairman of the Baku Party Organization. In 1921-1922 - Head of the Secret Operational Unit, Deputy. chairman of the Cheka of Azerbaijan, chairman of the Georgian and Transcaucasian GPU, representative of the OGPU in the ZSFSR. Since 1931 - First Secretary of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee and the Tbilisi Civil Code of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From 1938 - deputy. People's Commissar, in 1938-1945 and in March-June 1953 - People's Commissar, Minister of Internal Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1953 - Deputy. (from March to June 1953 - first deputy) Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

From 1944 - deputy. Chairman of the GKO, Marshal of the Soviet Union. In June 1953 he was arrested at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In December 1953 he was sentenced by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

BERMAN Boris Davydovich (1901-1939) was born in the village. Andrianovka of the Chita district of the Trans-Baikal province in the family of the owner of a brick factory. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1923. He graduated from the 4-class Chita city school. In 1930-1931, the beginning. OOPP OGPU, pom. early SOU PP OPTU for Central Asia. In 1931-1934, an employee of the Plenipotentiary Mission of the USSR in Germany, pom. early INO OGPU USSR. In 1934-1936 the second, then the first deputy. early INO GUGB NKVD USSR. In 1936-1937 deputy. early SPO GUGB NKVD USSR, deputy. early 4th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In 1937-1938 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the BSSR, early. 00 GUGB NKVD BVO, early. 3rd Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. In September 1938 he was arrested. In February 1939 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

Blucher Vasily Konstantinovich (1890-1938), military leader. Born in the village of Barshchinka near Rybinsk in a peasant family. Member of the RSDLP since 1916. Since October 1917, a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) of Samara. In November 1917, the chairman of the Military Revolutionary Committee and the beginning. headquarters of the Red Guard of Chelyabinsk. From March 1918 he commanded the Eastern Detachment, which acted against the white Orenburg army. From July 1918 he was deputy, in August - September he was commander of the partisan Ural army. In June 1921 - July 1922 Minister of War and commander of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern Republic. In 1924-1927 he was chief military adviser to the revolutionary government of China. In 1927-1929 pom. Commander of the Ukrainian Military District. In 1929-1938 he commanded the Special Red Banner Far Eastern Army, the troops of the Far Eastern Military District, and the Far Eastern Front. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In October 1938 he was arrested. Died during the investigation. Rehabilitated.

VANNIKOV Boris Lvovich (1897-1962) was born in Baku in a working-class family. In 1918 he graduated from the Baku Polytechnic School, in 1926 from the Moscow Higher Technical School. Member of the RCP (b) since 1919. Since 1921 senior inspector, since 1924 deputy. manager of the economic inspection of the People's Commissariat of the RCT of the RSFSR. From 1926 director of a machine-building plant in Lyubertsy. Then he headed the machine-building plant in Perm. Since 1933 director of the Tula arms factory. From December 1936 to January 1937 Main Artillery and Tank Directorate. From January 1937 beginning. Tank Directorate of the People's Commissariat of the Defense Industry

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laziness of the USSR. From December 1937 deputy. people's commissar. In January 1939 he was appointed People's Commissar for Armaments of the USSR. Since 1939, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In June 1941, he was arrested and removed from his post as People's Commissar. Later released. Since August 1941, deputy. People's Commissar of Armaments of the USSR. Since February 1942 People's Commissar of Ammunition of the USSR. At the same time, in 1945-1953, he headed the 1st Main Directorate under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Since 1946 under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In June 1946, he was relieved of his post as People's Commissar. Since 1953, 1st deputy. Minister of Medium Machine Building. Retired since 1958.

VOROSHILOV Kliment Efremovich (1881-1969), military and statesman. Born in the village of Verkhneye, Bakhmut district, Yekaterinoslav province, in the family of a railway watchman. Member of the RSDLP since 1903, member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) since 1921, member of the PB (Presidium of the Central Committee) in 1926-1960. In 1925-1934, Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of the USSR. In 1934-1940 People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1940-1953, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and Chairman of the Defense Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In 1953-1960 he was Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

VYSHINSKY Andrey Yanuarievich (1883-1954), statesman, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, laureate of the Stalin Prize. Born in Odessa in the family of a pharmacist. In 1913 he graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Kyiv University of St. Vladimir. In the Social Democratic movement since 1903 (Menshevik), member of the RCP(b) since 1920, member of the Central Committee since 1939. In 1921-1922 he was dean of the economic department of the Moscow Institute of National Economy named after Karl Marx and professor of Moscow State University. In 1923-1925 the prosecutor of the Criminal Investigation Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. In 1925-1928 he was the rector of Moscow State University. In 1928-1931 he was a member of the board of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. Since May 1931, the prosecutor of the RSFSR, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR. From June 1933 deputy. prosecutor, in March 1935 - May 1939 prosecutor of the USSR. He was chairman of the special presence of the Supreme Court in the Shakhty case (1928) and in the case of the Industrial Party (1930) In 1939-1944, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Since 1940, the first deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1946-1953 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, then Permanent Representative of the USSR to the UN.

Grinko Grigory Fedorovich (1890-1938) was born in the village. Shepetovka, Lebedinsky district, Kharkov province, in a family of employees. In 1909-1913 he studied at Moscow, then at Kharkov University. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1919. In 1917 a gymnasium teacher in Kharkov. In 1919-1920 he was a member of the All-Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee. In 1920-1922 People's Commissar of Education of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1922-1923 he was the chairman of the Kyiv Provincial Executive Committee. In 1925-1926 Chairman of the State Planning Committee and Deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR. In 1926, a member of the Presidium, in 1928-1929, deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. In 1929-1930, deputy. People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR. In 1930-1937 People's Commissar for Finance of the USSR. In August 1937 he was arrested. In March 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

Dagin Israel Yakovlevich (1895-1940) was born in Melitopol in a family of workers. Lower education. Member of the CPSU (b) since 1919. In 1931-1933 pom. plenipotentiary of the OPTU for the JCC for the police, early. URCM PP OPTU for SKK, pom. plenipotentiary of the OPTU for the NKVD. In 1933-1934, the Plenipotentiary of the OGPU for the CCM. In 1934-1937, the beginning. UNKVD for the SKK - Ordzhonikidze region, beginning. UNKVD on Gorkov

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region. In 1937-1938, the beginning. 1st department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR - 1st Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR. In November 1938 he was arrested. In January 1940 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

DVINSKY Boris Alexandrovich (1894-1973). State and party leader. Born in Vologda in the family of an employee. Graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of Moscow State University (1917). Member of the RCP(b) since 1920. In 1920-1921

Secretary of the Taldom District Committee of the RCP(b). From 1921 he worked as a party worker in the Tver Provincial Committee, and from 1922-1924 he was the editor of the Tverskaya Pravda newspaper. In 1925 he was transferred to the apparatus of the Central Committee: in 1928-1930 pom. secretary of the Central Committee, in 1930-1934 deputy. head secret department, in 1934-1937 - head. special sector of the Central Committee, secretary of Stalin. In 1937-1938 he was the second secretary, and in 1938-1944 he was the first secretary of the Rostov Regional Committee and the City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1944-1950 - People's Commissar, Minister of Procurement of the USSR. In 1950-1954 - in the apparatus of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU. Member of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1934-1939). Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1939-1952, candidate member of the Central Committee in 1952-1956. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1937-1950. In 1952-1954, deputy. deputy Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. From 1954 to pensions.

DERIBAS Terenty Dmitrievich (1883-1938) was born in the village. Uspenskoye Yekaterinoslav province. Son of a Cossack Member of the RSDLP since 1903. In 1917 one of the leaders of the Bolsheviks in the Orenburg province, in 1918 the commissioner of justice and chairman of the Orenburg Commission of Inquiry. In 1917-1918 he was secretary of the party committee, deputy chairman of the Troitsk-Chelyabinsk executive committee, secretary of the Ural Collegium of State Control. In November 1918 he joined the Red Army, beg. political department of various divisions. He became famous for the mass executions of officers and "class enemies" in Pavlograd and Troitsk (Siberia). In December 1920 he was appointed deputy. authorized 4th branch of the Secret Department of the Cheka. In 1921-1922, the beginning. branch of the Secret Department of the Cheka-GPU. An active participant in the suppression of the Kronstadt uprising in 1921, peasant uprisings in the Tambov region, etc. From May 1923 beginning. The secret department of the GPU - OPTU of the USSR, and from July 1927 the 1st pom. early Secret operational management of the OPTU. In 1931-1937 he was a member of the collegium of the OPTU NKVD. In December 1929 he was transferred to the Far East as the plenipotentiary of the OPTU (since July 1934 - the head of the NKVD Directorate) and the beginning. Special department of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army. In October 1933, he was entrusted with the construction by the prisoners of the Baikal-Amur Railway. Since 1934, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In July 1937 he was removed from his post, in August 1937 he was arrested and in July 1938 he was sentenced by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. Rehabilitated.

ERSHOV (Lurie) Atstsrey Martimianovich (1901-1940) was born in the city of Saratov into a peasant family. He graduated from the 5th grade of the gymnasium in the city of Tsaritsyn. In 1920-1922 in various positions in the army OO. In 1930-1931 pom. early Operational department of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1931-1932 pom. early ECO PP OPTU for L VO. In 1932-1934, the beginning ECO PP OGPU on SKK. In 1934-1936, the beginning ECO PP OGPU-NKVD for AChK, pom. early At the NKVD for the AChK. In 1936-1938, the beginning UNKVD in the Yaroslavl region. In December 1938 he was arrested. In January 1940 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

ZAKOVSKY Leonid Mikhailovich (Shtubis Heinrich Ernestovich) (1894-1938) was born in the city of Libau into a peasant family. Member of the RSDLP since 1913. In 1918-1920, intelligence officer, commandant of the Cheka, specially authorized Prezidi

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the mind of the Cheka, early. Special Department of the Caspian-Caucasian Front, beg. department 00 MChK, beginning. 00 Odessa Cheka. In 1921-1922, the chairman of the Podolsk gubchek, in 1923-1925, the beginning. Odessa Provincial Department of the GPU, and in 1926-1931 full

active representative of the OGPU in the Siberian Territory and early. Special department of the Siberian military district. In 1932 he was appointed plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the Byelorussian SSR. In 1934, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR and at the end of this year, the beginning. UNKVD in the Leningrad region. In January 1938, the deputy was approved. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and at the same time the beginning. UNKVD in the Moscow region. In April 1938, the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR was arrested as a German spy and a member of a right-wing Trotskyist conspiratorial organization. Convicted in August 1938 by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

KABAKOV Ivan Dmitrievich (1891-1937) was born in the village of Yakshen, Nizhny Novgorod province, into a peasant family. Member of the RSDLP since 1914. In 1919-1921, chairman of the Voronezh City Council. In 1922-1924 secretary of the Yaroslavl Provincial Committee of the RCP(b), instructor of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1924-1927 he was the first secretary of the Tula Provincial Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1928-1929 he was chairman of the Ural Regional Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1929 he was the first secretary of the Ural (since 1934 Sverdlovsk) Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In October 1937, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

KAGANOVICH Lazar Moiseevich (1893-1991) was born in the village of Kabany Rado in the Myslsky district of the Kyiv province. Member of the RSDLP since 1911. In 1917 - a member of the Saratov Committee of the Bolshevik Party. In 1918 he was commissioner of the All-Russian Collegium for the organization of the Red Army. In 1918-1919 - before. Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Executive Committee. In 1919 - before. Voronezh provincial committee, and then provincial executive committee. Since 1920 - member of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), People's Commissar of the RCT of the Turkestan Soviet Republic. From 1922 head. department of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1924-1925 and 1928-1939 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. In 1925-1928 - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1930-1935 he was the 1st secretary of the MGK of the party. In 1926-1930 he was a candidate member, in 1930-1957 he was a member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the CPSU. In 1934-1935 - Chairman of the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and head. department of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1935-1937, 1938-1942, 1943-1944 - People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1937-1939 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, in 1939 - People's Commissar of the Fuel Industry of the USSR, in 1939-1940 - People's Commissar of the USSR Oil Industry, at the same time in 1947 - Deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1953-1957 - 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. At the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1957) he was removed from the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the Central Committee. Sent to work in the city of Asbest, Sverdlovsk region. managing trust "Soyuzasbest". In 1959, the city of Kalinin was determined as the place of residence. In 1962 he was expelled from the members of the CPSU.

KAMINSKY Grigory Naumovich (1895-1938) was born in the city of Dnepropetrovsk into a working-class family. Secondary education. Member of the RSDLP since 1913. In 1917, secretary of the Tula Committee of the RSDLP (b). In 1918-1920 he was the chairman of the Tula provincial executive committee and provincial committee of the RCP(b). Member of the RVS of the 2nd Army. In 1920 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. In 1922-1929, deputy. chairman of the "Selskosoyuz", chairman of the Central Committee of trade unions. In 1934-1937 - People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR, then - the USSR. Arrested in May 1938. Sentenced to VMN in February 1938. Rehabilitated.

KARTVELISHVILI Lavrenty Iosifovich (1891-1938) was born in Georgia in the village. Ianeti in a peasant family. In 1911-1914 he studied at the Kiev Commercial Institute. Member of the RSDLP since 1910. In 1917-1918, chairman of the Kyiv city district committee of the RSDLP (b). In 1918-1919 he was a member of the Odessa regional and city committees of the CP(b)U, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Group of the 12th Army. In 1920 - head. organizational department of the Odessa regional committee, in 1921-1923 secretary of the Kyiv provincial committee of the CP(b)U. In 1923-1928 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Georgia, 2nd Secretary of the Zakkrai Committee of the Party, Pred. SNK of Georgia. In 1929-1931 - early. Political Directorate of the UVO, 2nd Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U. In 1931-1933 - secretary of the Zakkraykom, secretary of the Zapsibkraykom of the CPSU (b). In 1933-1936 he was secretary of the Far Eastern regional committee of the CPSU(b). In 1937 - Secretary of the Crimean Regional Committee of the CPSU (b). Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KOSIOR Stanislaw Vikentyevich (1889-1939) was born in the town of Vengrov, Lomzhinsky province (Poland) into a working-class family. Primary education. Member of the RSDLP since 1907. Active participant in the revolutionary movement in Petrograd, Ukraine. During the October Revolution, he was a commissar of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee, a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Narva-Peterhof District. One of the organizers of the CP(b) of Ukraine. In 1918 - People's Commissar for Finance of Ukraine. In 1918-1919 he was secretary of the underground Pravoberezhny Regional Committee. In 1919-1920 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. Since 1922 - Secretary of the Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), from 1926 to 1928 secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since July 1928, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. From 1938 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Chairman of the Commission of Soviet Control. In May 1938 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

KRESTINSKY Nikolai Nikolaevich (1883-1938) was born in the city of Mogilev, in the family of a teacher. Higher education. Member of the RSDLP since 1903, Bolshevik. In 1907-1917 he worked as a barrister. Since 1907 he worked in the Bolshevik faction of the State Duma, the Bolshevik press. In 1914 he was exiled to Yekaterinburg, and then to Kungur. In 1917 the chairman of the Ural regional and deputy. chairman of the Yekaterinburg committees of the RSDLP (b). In October 1917 he was chairman of the Yekaterinburg Military Revolutionary Committee. Member of the Constituent Assembly. In 1917-1921 he was a member of the Central Committee of the party. Since December 1917, a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the RSFSR, deputy. chief commissioner of the People's Bank. In 1918 he was an opponent of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany, a "left communist". Since March 1918, deputy. Chairman of the People's Bank and at the same time from April 1918 Commissioner of Justice of the Union of Communes of the Northern Region and the Petrograd Labor Commune. From August 1918 to October 1922 People's Commissar of Finance of the RSFSR. In November 1919 - March 1921 secretary of the Central Committee, in March 1919 - March 1920 a member of the Politburo and the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Since October 1921, the plenipotentiary in Germany, a member of the delegation at the Genoa Conference (1922). In 1927-1929 he was a member of the "new opposition". Since 1930 deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In March 1937 he was transferred to the post of deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. As an accused, he was brought to a falsified open trial in the case of the "Anti-Soviet Right-Trotsky Bloc". In March 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

MEZHLAUK Valery Ivanovich (1893-1938) was born in Kharkov, in the family of a teacher. Educated at the historical-philological and law faculties of Kharkov University. In March-June 1917 - less

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wiki internationalist. Member of the Bolshevik Party since July 1917. Since September 1917 - member of the Kharkov Committee of the RSDLP (b). In 1918-1920 - deputy. People's Commissar of Finance of Ukraine, People's Commissar of Finance of the Donetsk-Krivoy Rog Republic, Provincial Military Commissar of Kazan, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 5th, 10th, 14th (June-July 1919) and 2nd (from November 1919) armies, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Front, People's Commissar Ukraine on military affairs. In 1920-1924 - Commissioner of the Moscow-Baltic, Moscow-Kursk and Northern Railways, deputy. chief commissar of communications, member of the collegium of the NKPS. From 1924 - head of Glavmetal, member of the presidium, deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. From 1931 - 1st deputy. Chairman, in 1934-1937 (with a break) - Chairman of the State Planning Committee. At the same time in 1934-1937 - Deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the STO of the USSR, in 1937 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, People's Commissar of Mechanical Engineering of the USSR. Delegate to a number of party congresses. Candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927, member of the Central Committee since 1934. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested in December 1937. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. Rehabilitated.

MIRONOV Lev Grigorievich (1895-1938) was born in the town of Piryatin, Poltava province, in the family of an employee. He graduated from the gymnasium, studied for 3 years at Kiev University. In 1916-1918 he was a member of the BUND. Since 1918, a member of the RCP (b). In 1918-1919, deputy. Chairman of the Piryatinsky District Revolutionary Committee, Chairman of the Piryatinsky District Cheka. In 1919-1924, in political work in the Red Army, chairman of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the Samarkand-Bukhara Group of Forces, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR. In the bodies of the OPTU-NKVD since 1924. In 1924-1929, the beginning. departments, pom. chief, deputy early ECU OGPU USSR. In 1930-1931 the OGPU PP in Central Asia. In 1931-1937 deputy. early ECU OGPU USSR, beg. ECO GUGB NKVD USSR, beg. KRO, early 3 departments of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in July 1937. Convicted in August 1938 by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to capital punishment. Not rehabilitated.

MOLCHANOV Georgy Andreevich (1897-1937) secondary education. Graduated from Kharkov Trade School. Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1917-1918 in the Red Army, at the headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the South of Russia. In 1918-1919 pom. early Supervisory Department of the Main Directorate of the field headquarters of the Eastern Front, Head. military control point at the 4th army and the 2nd special army. In 1919-1921 he was chairman of the Grozny Cheka. In 1921-1922, the beginning. SOU and deputy. Chairman of the Mountain Cheka. In 1923-1925, the beginning. SOU, Deputy beginning, beginning Novo-Nikolaev province. GPU department. In 1925-1931, the beginning. Ivano-Vozne, Sensky province. Department of the GPU, PP OGPU of the Ivanovo-Industrial Region. In 1931-1936, the beginning SPO OGPU-NKVD USSR. In 1936-1937 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR and early. 00 BVI. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in March 1937. Shot in a special order on October 9, 1937. Not rehabilitated.

NIKOLAEV-ZHURID Nikolai Galaktionovich (1897-1940) was born in the town of Konotop, Chernihiv province, in the family of a homeowner. In 1916 he graduated from the Faculty of Law of Kyiv University, in 1917 from the Odessa School of Ensigns. Member of the RCP (b) since 1920. In 1919-1920 Art. investigator, assistant early agents, authorized by the information of the Special Department of the 12th Army. In 1922-1923, the beginning. 3 departments of the SOU, beg. KRO, Deputy early INO PP GPU of Ukraine in the Right-Bank Ukraine. In 1923-1930, the beginning. KRO PP OGPU in the North Caucasus region. In 1930-1932 house. early KRO, pom. early special

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department, head 3 departments of the Special Department of the OGGGU of the USSR. In 1932-1934 2 deputy. Plenipotentiary Representative of the OPTU for the North Caucasus Territory. In 1934-1935 1 deputy. plenipotentiary of the OPTU, deputy. early UNKVD of the Azov-Chernomorsky Territory. In 1935-1936, deputy. early UNKVD Leningrad region. In November 1936 - March 1938, the beginning. operational department, head. 2 departments, beginning 5 department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. From March 1938 beginning. 3 departments 1 management, deputy. early 2 departments, dep. early 1 department of the NKVD of the USSR. From June to September 1938 beginning. 3 departments of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. In October 1938 he was arrested. In February 1940 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

ORJONIKIDZE SERGO (Grigory Konstantinovich) (1886-1937) was born in the village of. Goreshe, Shorapansky district, Kutaisi province. Son of a nobleman. Member of the RSDLP since 1903. In 1917 - a member of the St. Petersburg Party Committee and the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet. From April 1918 - temporary extraordinary commissar of the South of Russia, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Don Soviet Republic; in May, one of the organizers of the defense of Tsaritsyn, in December 1918-June 1919 - chairman of the Defense Council of the North Caucasus. In July-September 1919 - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 16th Army, in October 1919 - January 1920 - of the 14th Army, a representative of the RVS of the Southern Front at the shock group of troops. In February 1920-May 1921 - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Caucasian Front, at the same time in February - April 1920 - chairman of the Bureau for the Restoration of Soviet Power in the North Caucasus, in March - chairman of the North Caucasian Revolutionary Committee, from April 1920 - member of the Caucasus Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1922-1926 - 1st Secretary of the Transcaucasian and North Caucasian regional party committees. In 1924-1927 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. In 1926-1930 - Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and People's Commissar of the RKI of the USSR. At the same time, Deputy prev. SNK and STO of the USSR. From 1930 - Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. Since 1932 - People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry of the USSR. Committed suicide property.

PAVLUNOVSKY Ivan Petrovich (1888-1937). Member of the RSDLP since 1905. Participant in the revolution of 1905-1907. Member of the First World War, graduated from the school of ensigns. Second lieutenant. In 1917 he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. Since August 1918, Chairman of the Cheka of the 5th Army of the Eastern Front, Chairman of the Ufa Cheka. In 1919-1920, deputy. early Special Department of the Cheka, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Cheka in Siberia, member of the Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1922 he was authorized by the NKPS for Siberia. Since 1926, the plenipotentiary representative of the OPTU in Transcaucasia. From 1928 deputy. People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (RKI). In 1930 - a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, in 1932 - deputy. people's commissar of heavy industry. From December 1935 beginning. Main Directorate of the military industry. From December 1936 - early. Glavtransmash of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry (NKTP), in 1937 - beg. mobilization department of the NKTP. In 1937 he was arrested. On October 29, 1937, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

PUTNA Vitovt Kazimirovich (1893-1937) was born in the village of Matskonyai, Moletai volost, Vilna province, into a peasant family. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. In 1917 he graduated from the school of ensigns and in 1923 the Military Academic Courses for the highest command staff. In 1915 he was drafted into the army. From 1923 beginning. and commissar of the 2nd Moscow Infantry School, Combat Training Directorate of the Red Army, pom. Red Army inspector for infantry. In 1924-1925 he was among the military advisers on a special mission in China. Until June 1927, commander of the 2nd Rifle Corps. In 1927-1931 the military attaché at the embassy

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USSR in Japan, in Finland, in Germany. In 1931-1934, commander and military commissar of the 14th Rifle Corps, commander of the Primorsky Group of Forces OKDVA. From July 1934 he was a military attaché at the USSR embassy in England. In 1936 he was recalled to the USSR. In August 1936 he was arrested. In June 1937, by the special presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to VMN. Rehabilitated.

PYATAKOV Georgy (Yuri) Leonidovich (1890-1937) was born at the Maryinsky sugar factory in the Cherkassy district of the Kyiv province, the son of a factory manager. Studied at the Faculty of Economics of St. Petersburg University (expelled in 1910). Member of the RSDLP since 1910. From 1914 to 1917 he was in exile in Switzerland. In 1917-1918 - Commissioner of the People's Bank, then Chairman of the Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government of Ukraine. In 1918 - "left communist". At the Eighth Party Congress he was a member of the "military opposition". From 1920 deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, led the restoration of the Donbass, Chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. From 1923 - deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. In 1928 trade representative of the USSR in France. In 1929-1930 - Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR. From 1932 - Deputy, from June 1934 - 1st Deputy. People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR. Delegate of a number of party congresses. Candidate member of the Central Committee in 1921-1922, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1923-1925, 1930-1936. In December 1927, he was expelled from the party for oppositional views by a resolution of the 15th Congress. He repented and was soon restored. In January 1937, in the case of the so-called "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskyist center", he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

RADEK (Sobelson) Karl Bernhardovich (1885-1939), party leader, journalist, was born in Lvov in the family of a teacher. Graduated from the Faculty of History of Krakow University. In 1902 he joined the Polish Socialist Party, in 1903 - in the RSDLP, in 1904 - in the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania. Collaborated in the communist press in Poland, Switzerland and Germany. Since 1908, he joined the left wing of the German Social Democratic Party, but after a quarrel with Rosa Luxemburg, he was expelled from the party. After the February Revolution of 1917, he was a member of the Foreign Representation of the RSDLP in Stockholm, one of the main liaisons between the leadership of the party and the German General Staff and the organizers of the transfer of Lenin and his associates to Russia through Germany in a sealed wagon. Since December 1917, a member of the Soviet delegation in Brest-Litovsk; one of the leaders of the "Left Communists", an opponent of peace with Germany. In 1919-1924 he was a member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1920 secretary, in 1920-1924 member of the executive committee of the Comintern. Collaborated in the central newspapers - in "Pravda", "Izvestia". Since 1923, an active supporter of L.D. Trotsky. In 1927 he was expelled from the party by the 15th Congress of the CPSU(b) along with other members of the Trotskyist opposition. In January 1928, by a special meeting at the OGPU collegium, he was sentenced to 3 years of exile for anti-Soviet activities. Released in May 1929. In January 1930 he was reinstated in the CPSU(b). In 1936 he was arrested. In 1937 he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. In the camp he was killed by criminals. Rehabilitated.

RAKOVSKY Christian Georgievich (1873-1941). Soviet statesman and party figure. Diplomat. Born in Bulgaria in the city of Kotel, a doctor by profession. Active participant in the social democratic movement in Bulgaria, Romania, Switzerland, France. Member of the Bolshevik Party

from 1917. From January to March 1918 Chairman of the Supreme Autonomous Collegium

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to combat counter-revolution in Romania and Ukraine; from May to September - chairman of the peace delegation in Kyiv. After a short stay in Berlin, he was expelled from there together with Joffe. In 1919-1923 he was chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR. From 1923 to October 1925 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in England, in 1925-1927 - in France, deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. From 1919 to 1927 he was a member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). One of the leaders of the Trotskyist opposition. Expelled in December 1927 from the party by a resolution of the XV Congress, exiled. In 1934 he repented, returned from exile, reinstated in the party. In 1935-1937 he was chairman of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 1938 he was sentenced to 20 years in prison in the case of the "right-wing Trotskyite anti-Soviet bloc". Rehabilitated.

REDENS Stanislav Frantsevich (1892-1939). Member of the RSDLP since 1914. Since March 1931, plenipotentiary representative of the OPTU for Belarus, from August 1932 to February 1933, chairman of the GPU of Ukraine. In February 1933, the plenipotentiary representative of the OPTU in the Moscow region. In January 1938 - January 1939 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Kazakh SSR. In November 1938 he was arrested. In January 1940 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

RUDZUTAK Jan Ernestovich (1887-1938) was born on the farm Tsauni, Goldingen district, Courland province, in the family of a farm laborer. He received his education in elementary school (he graduated from the 2nd grade). Member of the RSDLP since 1905. Conducted party work in Moscow, Riga, and Central Asia. In 1917 he was a member of the Presidium and secretary of the All-Russian Central Council of the Union of Textile Workers, a member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions. In 1920-1922 - Chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport Workers, Secretary General of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Chairman of the Turkburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the Turkcommission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. Member of the Soviet delegation at the Genoa Conference. Since 1922 - Chairman of the Sredazburo of the Central Committee. In 1923-1924 he was secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1924-1930 People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1926-1937 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and STO of the USSR, at the same time in 1931-1934 - Chairman of the Central Control Commission and People's Commissar of the RCT of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

TUKHACHEVSKY Mikhail Nikolaevich (1893-1937) was born in the Alexandrovskoye estate of the Dorogobuzh district of the Smolensk province. Military commander, Marshal of the Soviet Union (1935). In 1914 he graduated from the Alexander Military School. Member of the RCP(b) since 1918. In 1925-1928, Chief of the General Staff of the Red Army. Since 1931 deputy. People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, since 1936 first deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In June 1937 he was condemned by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

UN SHLICHT Iosif Stanislavovich (1879-1938) was born in the town of Mlawa Plotsk province in the family of an employee. In 1900 he joined the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania (in 1906 he joined the RSDLP), a Bolshevik. Since April 1921, deputy. prev. VChK-GPU, at his suggestion a special

bureau for conducting active intelligence - disinformation of the enemy. Since the autumn of 1923, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic and early. supply of the Red Army. From 1924 he was a member of the Central Audit Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, from 1925 he was a candidate member of the Central Committee. In February 1925 - June 1930, deputy. prev. Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR and People's Commissar for Military and Naval

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affairs of the USSR. Simultaneously with January 1927 before. OSAAVIAKHIMA USSR. In 1933-1935, the beginning. Main Directorate of the Civil Fleet. In February 1935 he was elected secretary of the Union Council of the Central Executive Committee. In June 1937 he was arrested. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

Yakir Iona Emmanuilovich (1896-1937) was born in Kishinev in the family of a pharmacist. He studied at the University of Basel (1914) and the Kharkov Institute of Technology (1915), took a course at the Military Academy of the General Staff in Germany (1927-1928). Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. From 1925 to 1937 commander of the troops of a number of military districts. Member of the Revolutionary Military Council, member of the Military Council under the NPO of the USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. In June 1937, by a special judicial presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he was sentenced to VMN. Rehabilitated.

YAKOVLEV (Epshtein) Yakov Arkadyevich (1896-1938) was born in Bialystok (Poland) into the family of a teacher. Incomplete higher education. Member of the RSDLP since 1913. Since 1926, deputy. People's Commissar of the RKI. In 1929-1934 People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR. Since December 1930, a member of the STO. Since April 1934 head. agricultural department of the Central Committee. Since 1936, the first deputy. Chairman of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In July-August 1937, he served as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Belarus. Repressed. Rehabilitated.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABTU

air brigade

squadron

Agdata

agdelo

propaganda company

agitprop

AMSSR

USSR Academy of Sciences
JSC

AP RF

artillery regiment

ASSRNP

AHU

ABC

Baltic Fleet

baht.

BVI

BSSR

b., former, former 6.P., Air
Force bp

Verkhtrib
Verkhsud
VK USSR Armed Forces
VKIZh
VKP(b)

Komsomol

VMN

Navy

Voenved

military registration and enlistment office

military instructor

WOSO

vpsh

Wreed

VSK, Vostsibkrai VSNKh

- Armored Directorate of the NPO
- aviation brigade
- aviation unit
- intelligence data
- agency work
- promotional campaign
- propaganda department
- Autonomous Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic
- Academy of Sciences of the USSR
- Joint-Stock Company
- Archive of the President of the Russian Federation
- artillery regiment
- Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Volga Germans
- administrative and economic department
- Azov-Black Sea Territory
- Baltic Fleet
- battalion, battery
- Belarusian military district
- Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic
- former, -th, -th
- non-partisan
- Air force
- Supreme Tribunal
- Supreme Court
- Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR
- All-Union Communist Institute of Journalists
- All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
- All-Union Leninist Communist Union

Youth

- capital punishment

— Naval Forces

- military department

- Military Commissariat

- military leader

- military construction department, military communications department

— Higher Border School

- interim

— East Siberian Territory

— Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

711

university

VTsIK

AUCCTU

Cheka

G.

GAU

ch., chap.

Glavaviaprom

Glavlit

Glavpolitprosvet

city, mountains

city committee

city council

Gorfo

Gosplan

GPU

gr.

Grozneft
GU GB

GULA G

d.

Dalvost., DV

DVK, DV Krai

DVR

village

div.

diplomatic courier

Donbass

Donugol

dorstr., dor. builds, others, friend.

ATT

railway, railway head.,
head. zavorg supply
manager

w-d

Zagotzerno
Zakkraykom, ZKK
deputy

ZSK, Zapsibkray, Zap. Sib. ZSFSR

Electoral Commission

- higher education institution

— All-Russian Central Executive Committee
tet

— All-Union Central Council of Professional

unions

- All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution, Sabotage and Crimes ex officio

- year

- Main Artillery Directorate

- main, -th, -th

— General Directorate of Aviation Industry

- Main Department for Literature and Publishing Affairs, Main Department for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press

- Main Political and Educational Committee of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR

- city

- city committee

- city Council

- city council finance department

— State Planning Committee of the USSR

— State Political Administration of the NKVD of the RSFSR

- citizen

— Grozny Oil Department

- Main Directorate of State Security of the NKVD of the USSR

- Main Directorate of Correctional Labor Camps of the OGPU (NKVD) of the USSR

- case

- Far East

— Far Eastern Territory

— Far Eastern Republic

- village

- division

- diplomatic courier

— Donetsk basin

- Trust Mining and Fuel Industry VSNKh
- road construction
- others, -oh, -th, -th
- Road transport department
- railway, railway, -th, -th
- manager
- Head of the organizational department
- Head of the household
- factory
- All-Union State Association for the Procurement and Marketing of Grain Crops
- Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republic
- Deputy
- West Siberian Territory
- Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
- election committee

712

and
KP IKKI

eng.

them.

INO

inf.

executive committee

ITL

engineers

cavalry division

Cavalry regiment

CER

quo

KI, Comintern

QC

KO

KOGIZ

Collective farm center

Comacademy

brigade commander

platoon commander

Komzag

Comcor

KP(b)U

CPC

K. "Rm k.r.

KrayZU

Regional Executive Committee

Regional Committee

kriplan

KRO

cr-ts

KSK

KSSR

Cultprop

L.

left

lo

MB

MVO

month, month

mechanized brigade

MK

MO

mobile, mobilization

Moscow Regional Executive Committee

Moscow City Council

MTM

MTS

People's Commissar

Narkomvneshtorg, NKVT, Vneshtorg

Narkomvnudel, NKVD

LUBYANKA. Stalin and the GUGB NKVD. 1937-1938

— Institute of red professors

— Executive Committee of the Communist International

- engineer

- name

— Foreign department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR

- informational, -th, -th

- executive committee

- labor camp

— engineering and technical workers

- cavalry division

- cavalry regiment

— Chinese Eastern Railway

— Kyiv Military District

— Communist International

- control committee
- defense committee
- Bookselling Association of State Publishing Houses (at OGIZ)
- All-Union Council of Collective Peasant Farms
- Communist Academy
- brigade commander
- platoon commander
- Procurement Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR
- corps commander
- Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine
- Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks
- counterrevolutionary
- regional land administration
- regional executive committee
- regional committee
- regional planning department
- counterintelligence department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR
- Red Army soldier
- Soviet Control Commission
- Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic
- department of culture and propaganda
- sheet
- Leningrad Military District
- Leningrad region
- Moscow Bureau
- Moscow Military District
- month
- mechanical team
- Moscow committee of the CP (b)

- Moscow region
- mobilization
- Moscow Regional Committee
- Moscow Council
- machine-tractor mechanized column
- machine and tractor station
- people's commissar
- People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade
- People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Narkomvod, NKVOD
Narkomvoenmor

Narkomzem, NKZ, NKZem
Narkomindel, NKID Narkomles,
NKLes Narkompostel
Narkompros
Narkomsnab,
NKSnab Narkomsovhovozov
Narkomtyazhprom,
NKTP Narkomfin, NKF
Narkomjust, NKJ nat.

National Communist Party

early

command staff

NVK

NK

NGOs

NKPS

NTO

NEP

about-in

regional committee

region

regional health department

oblZU

OGIZ

OGPU

OKDVA

env.

district trade department

district committee

00, os. department, special department
Op.

task force

def.

detective

ORPO

ORS

USC

OSNAZ

Osoviahim

otd.

OUN

P.

part.

PB, Politburo
p.g.

pgsh

infantry division

- People's Commissar of Water Transport

- People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs
lamas

- People's Commissariat of Agriculture

— People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs

— People's Commissariat of the Forestry Industry

- People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph

- People's Commissariat of Education

— People's Commissariat of Supply

- People's Commissariat of State Farms

— People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry

— People's Commissariat of Finance

- People's Commissariat of Justice

- national, -th, -th

- national communist party

- boss

- commanding staff

— Lower Volga Territory

- People's Commissariat

- People's Commissariat of Defense

- People's Commissariat of Railways

— scientific and technical department

— new economic policy

- organizational office

- society

- regional committee

- region

- regional health department

— regional land administration

— association of state publishing houses

- United State Political Administration under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

- Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army

- county

- regional sales department

- county committee

- a special department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR

- inventory

- task force

— poll

- operational agent

- department of leading party bodies

- supply department

- separate rifle corps

- Special Purpose Division of the NKVD of the USSR

— Society for Assistance to Defense and Aviation-Chemical Construction of the USSR

department, section

- organization of Ukrainian nationalists

- paragraph

- party, -th, -th

— Political Bureau

- last year

- Polish General Staff

- infantry division

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PC

POV

polit.

political department

pom.

settlement

p. beginning, pomnach
PP OGPU

pps

prev.

PRIVO

adj., app. industrial
department pr.,
prot. prof. other

AKP

PU RKKA, PUR, Glavpur

Intelligence department
Intelligence school
Intelligence department,
RU rayZU
district committee

district consumer union

RGASPI

RIC

RCT

Red Army, Red Army Army
district.

ROVS

RSDLP

RSFSR

With.

USA, USA SVK,
Wed. Vol.

Sevkrai

this year

CCM

SNK, Council of People's Commissars

cm.

owls.

social

social security s.p., sp.,
p. regiment

spo

s.r., s.r.

USSR

c-tip

Art.

ONE HUNDRED

SU

s.h., s-x

LUBYANKA. Stalin and the GUGB NKVD. 1937-1938

- party committee
- Polish military organization
- political, -th, -th
- political department
- assistant
- village
- assistant chief
- authorized representative of the OGPU
- Polish Socialist Party
- Chairman
- Volga Military District
- application

- industrial department
- protocol
- professor others
- right wing socialist revolutionaries
- Political Directorate, Main Political Directorate of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army
- intelligence department
- intelligence school
- intelligence agency
- regional land administration
- regional committee
- regional consumer union
- Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History
- district executive committee
- Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate
- Workers' and Peasants' Red Army
- area
- Russian All-Military Union
- Russian Social Democratic Labor Party
- Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
- village
- North American United States
- Middle Volga region
- Northern Territory
- this year
- North Caucasian region
- Council of People's Commissars
- Look
- Soviet, -th, -th

- socialist, -th, -th
- social Security
- rifle regiment
- a special department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR
- Secret political department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR
- socialist revolutionary
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- the village council
- station; senior
- Labor and Defense Council
- sanitary management
- agricultural, -th, -th

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

715

T.

tech., tech. etc.

because

TCH

THAT

TOZ

trade mission

etc.

thousand

CHP

tyazhartdiv

WAMLIN

HVO

UGB

UzSSR

UK

UMS fortified
area

UNKVD
pol., pol. UR

UralVO, Ural Military District of the
Ukrainian SSR

F.

factory committee of economic agencies
of the Central Administration of the Federal
Security Service of the Russian Federation

CDC

CEKA, Central Committee

Centrosoyuz

CEC

CCC

CCHO

people

member

cipher communication

ciphertelegram

ECO

ECU

SRs

cell

- volume

- technical, -th, -th

- etc
- because
- Labor Peasants' Party
- transport department of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR
- Tula arms factory; partnership for joint cultivation of the land
- trade mission
- the like
- thousand
- thermal power plant
- heavy artillery battalion
- Ukrainian Association of Marxist-Leninist Institutions
- Ukrainian military district
- Department of State Security
- Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic
- criminal code of the RSFSR
- fortified area
- Department of material supply
- Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs
- authorized
- fortified area
- Ural Military District
- Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- lika
- fund
- factory committee
- economic bodies
- Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation
- the central house of the Red Army
- Central Committee

- Central Union of Consumer Societies
- Central Executive Committee
- Central Control Commission
- Central Black Earth Region
- Human
- member
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K1/55/A.

TNE XXg SEYTIKU

OOSUMEICHTZ

SHVUAYKA

Ziaiiip apsi YKVR sieel Pigesiogaie o(Ziaie Zesiliuu

1937-1938

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